

The MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

Brigadier General Dion Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, Editor

Vol. XIII.

JUNE, 1928.

No. 2.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY

THE MARINE CORPS ASSOCIATION

227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editorial Office: Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, July 26, 1918, at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized November 23, 1918

THOMAS S. BUTLER

BY MAJOR J. C. FEGAN, U.S.M.C.

HONORABLE Thomas S. Butler, representative in Congress of the Eighth Pennsylvania District, died in Washington on May 26th. His death deprived the country of a veteran elder statesman and the Marine Corps of a friend whose place may never be filled.

He was born in Uwchland, Chester County, Pennsylvania on November 4, 1855. He received a common school and academic education, specializing in law, and was elected to the 51st Congress and all succeeding ones until his death.

At the time of his death Mr. Butler was chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. For thirty years he was a member of this important body and for many years its chief. When he first went to Congress as a young man, wooden ships had but recently given way to the tiny "White Squadron." As the years whitened his hair he watched the progress of the Navy from these small men o' war to the battleships, destroyers, submarines, scout cruisers and plane carriers of the modern fleet.

Mr. Butler helped to write this great chapter of our naval history. In accordance with long family tradition he was a member of the Society of Friends. He loved peace as only a Pennsylvania Quaker can love it; but he faced the hard realities of international relations and no influence could turn him from the path that led to preparedness on the sea. Year after year he fought for national defense, and he never forgot that the Marine Corps must grow as the Navy grew.

In the Corps, Mr. Butler will always be remembered for his ever-ready help in time of legislative trouble. In 1908, the Marines were withdrawn from all naval ships by Presidential order. A tradition dating back to 1775 was broken; an old and tried branch of the Naval Service was about to be tied to the land. Mr. Butler saw that this move was ill-advised and led the fight against it. As a result of his efforts the Marines were returned to the ships by act of Congress. At that time the high-ranking officers asserted that the versatility of the Marine Corps was due in no small measure to the training received aboard the vessels of the Navy. Without exception they gave credit to Mr. Butler for saving the Corps from a condition which would have lowered its morale and reduced its efficiency.

When Mr. Butler first went to Congress the Marine Corps had a strength of but 2,500 men. The Corps was able to keep pace with the Navy through laws which gradually increased its strength to its present 18,000. Every one of these measures had the active support of Mr. Butler. During the World War he was the sponsor of the bill which gave the Corps a temporary strength of 75,000. At the time of his death he was interested in the new Marine personnel bill, but was taken ill before the measure reached his committee.

During Representative Butler's service in the House the Marine Corps had five different Commandants. He was always ready to give them the benefit of his experience and foresight, and for many years he was regarded as the adviser of the Corps on all legislative matters.

For several years before his death Mr. Butler carried on an aggressive campaign to keep our navy from falling hopelessly behind the 5-5-3 ratio. After the Washington conference for the limitation of naval armaments Mr. Butler adopted what was then the unpopular side of the question. He stoutly maintained that the arms treaty had not put a stop to competitive building, but that certain powers were straining every resource to build up their fleets in violation of the spirit of the agreement. To him belongs much of the credit for putting the cruiser program through the House.

Just prior to our entrance into the World War Mr. Butler worked unceasingly for legislation to carry out the 1916 building program.

While Mr. Butler was primarily interested in the Navy during the war, he did not forget that thousands of his fellow Pennsylvanians were fighting in the ranks of the 28th Division. Against the advice of friends he went to the front in France and visited them. There, under shell fire, he saw the sons of his friends and constituents carried back wounded and heard that others had been killed. In spite of this harrowing experience he insisted on going over to the Marbach sector where the Marines were in the line. His trip to the front was no mere junket; he took a soldier's chance.

After the war Mr. Butler gave much time to the improvement of conditions among disabled and needy veterans. He was an active friend of the American Legion and similar organizations. The first flag that went to half-mast in his home town of West Chester, Pa., was that of the local Legion post.

Mr. Butler held the record for unbroken service in the House of Representatives. Time after time the people of Chester and Delaware Counties sent him back to Washington. It became almost a tradition that none but "Uncle Tom" Butler was fit to represent them in Congress. When he was laid to rest with the simple rites of the Friends a great throng stood at the grave-side. His son, Brigadier-General Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., was not among them. He was in Tientsin, China, in command of a brigade of Marines. Every man in that far-off brigade gave his bit toward a floral offering which was ordered by cable. The Marines in the States also sent a wreath, and the Corps was represented by its Commandant, Major General John A. Lejeune, Major General Wendell C. Neville, Colonel Cyrus S. Radford and other officers of high rank of the Navy as well as the Marine Corps.

Early in his political career a Washington correspondent once referred to Mr. Butler as "the fighting Quaker." The name stuck to him throughout the rest of his life. Years later another writer applied the same appellation to his son, then a colonel of Marines. Of Mr. Butler it may be said—more truly than of most men—that his spirit survives.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL DION WILLIAMS, U.S.M.C.

(Continued from March, 1928)

ONLY a short time before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, the Imperial German government by a bold stroke of imperial expansion had produced a critical condition in international relations in the Far East. This was the seizure of the fine harbor of Kiau Chau on the Shantung peninsula, ostensibly as a punitive measure in retaliation for the killing of some German missionaries in the interior of China, but as was later evident actually a well laid plan to secure a foothold for Germany at a fine strategic position on the coast of China, from which it would be easy to control the whole of the rich province of Shantung.

The German Kaiser sent a large German squadron to the Far East under the command of Vice Admiral von Diedrichs with the brother of the Kaiser, Prince Henry of Prussia, as second in command with the rank of Rear Admiral. The German squadron was very active on the China coast and these movements caused much comment among the foreign officials in China, especially the British.

Prior to the seizure of Kiau Chau by the Germans several other European nations held points of vantage on the coast of China, and many diplomatic observers freely prophesied the early dismemberment of China as a result of the activities of these European nations. Japan, bent on self protection, could only look with anxious eyes upon the encroachments of the foreign nations in China and she began to prepare for the inevitable struggle with Russia, which was fortifying Port Arthur which "pointed like a dagger toward the heart of Japan." Great Britain had long held Hong Kong and had lately built up a second base in the north at Wei-hai-Wei; France was firmly ensconced in Indo-China; and Russia with her northern port at Vladivostock and her new naval and military base growing at Port Arthur still further complicated the situation the interjection into which of the Germans at Kiau Chau almost proved to be the match to set off the powder.

It was just at this critical period in Far Eastern affairs that the war long talked of between Spain and the United States became a reality, and the presence of the Spanish flag flying over the Philippine Islands gave an opportunity for the United States to strike a severe blow at Spanish power by an attack upon the Spanish ships and shore forces in the Philippines. Of course the causes of the war had nothing to do with the Philippines and it is probable that few people in the United States had even thought of the possibility of a battle of the war being fought in these far away mythical isles. Yet naval officers, from the nature of their life duties which take them to the far corners of the earth as they sail the seven seas, probably have a wider geographic viewpoint than the average civilian whose life keeps him

mostly at home busied with home pursuits; and Commodore Dewey in command of the American ships in Far Eastern waters felt that the Spanish ships at Manila were comparatively near while Cuba seemed a far cry. There were also high ranking naval officers in the Navy Department at Washington whose duty it was to survey the whole world for possible theatres of operation; to them the West Indian waters with Cuba as the main cause of the war naturally presented the main theatre of immediate operations, but the very presence of Spanish naval vessels in the Philippines coupled with the presence of our own naval vessels in nearby waters, made it mandatory to consider the Far East as another theatre of operations for our sea forces. The waters adjacent to Spain also had to be considered as a possible theatre for final naval operations in case Spain should decline to come to terms after losing the contests in the West Indies and in the Philippines.

Shortly after the Battle of Manila Bay a number of foreign men-of-war arrived at Manila Bay, ostensibly to protect their nationals in the islands. Among the early arrivals were the British ships *Linnet* (May 2d), *Immortalite* (May 7th), the French cruiser *Brieux* (May 5th), the Japanese ship *Itsukushima* (May 10th), the German cruisers *Irene* (May 6th) and *Cormoran* (May 9th) and the German Flagship *Kaiserin Augusta* (May 13th). In June, the German force was augmented by the arrival of the *Kaiser* and *Prinzess Wilhelm* and early in May the German transport *Darmstadt* with fifteen hundred German naval personnel came in and anchored in Manila Bay where she remained for five weeks. The *Darmstadt* had, according to the statements given out by the German Admiral, merely made a convenient call to bring replacements for the crews of the other German ships.

The German officers went ashore freely at Manila and reports indicated that they were particularly friendly with the Spanish officers and men there. This together with reports from Europe that the Kaiser was on the verge of interfering in the war naturally caused some anxiety in the American Fleet. After the *Darmstadt* had been in port for some days Admiral Dewey made an official call aboard the Flagship of the German Admiral as our regulations required. In talking of the conversation during this call Admiral Dewey said that he courteously inquired of von Diedrichs the reason for such a large force of German ships in a blockaded harbor where the German interests ashore were only slight, but that von Diedrichs replied sharply: "I am here by the orders of my Kaiser, Sir." After this the conversation took another angle.

Admiral Dewey had been informed by the Navy Department in May that the cruiser *Charleston* and the monitors *Monterey* and *Monadnock* would be sent to Manila to reinforce him as soon as possible, and the frequent reports of a Spanish squadron containing armored ships which was to sail for the Philippines, coupled with the increasing activity of the German ships caused him to cable on June 12th requesting that these reinforcements be expedited. Admiral Dewey in speaking of the conditions at this time said that while he "had unbounded faith in the force under his command he would feel more secure with some armored ships alongside of his cruisers." In view of the

fact that two of the German ships were superior in tonnage to any of his ships and that as early as May 20th he had received a cable from Washington stating that the heavy armored Spanish ships, *Carlos V.*, *Pelayo* and *Alfonso XII.* with some transports had left Spain for the East via the Suez, his desire for the early arrival of the armored monitors was well justified.

On June 18th the McCulloch brought from Hong Kong a cable which informed Admiral Dewey that, "two armored cruisers, six converted cruisers and four destroyers of Camara's squadron reported off Ceuta sailing to the East. If they pass Suez will cable you. The *Monterey* and collier sailed for Manila from San Diego June 11th. The *Monadnock* and collier will follow June 20th." On June 30th a cable was received reporting that Camara's squadron was at Port Said.

A new situation was presented to Admiral Dewey and he promptly made plans to meet it. He hoped the *Monterey* with her armor and 12-inch guns would arrive before Camara, but in any event he did not plan to await an attack inside of Manila Bay as Montojo had done. His plan was to leave Manila Bay and take up a position from which he could move quickly to strike Camara's squadron making passage from the Straits to Manila and thus again gain the primary advantage of surprise. Camara attempted to coal at Port Said but the Egyptian government (really the British government) denied this to him and likewise denied to him the privilege of coaling his ship in port from his own colliers. He then passed through the Suez Canal and anchored in the Red Sea outside of the three mile limit, where he leisurely coaled his ships, but he did not continue farther on his long journey to Manila.

On July 4th Admiral Dewey received a cable from Washington dated June 29th, which said: "Squadron under Watson, *Iowa*, *Oregon*, *Yankee*, *Dixie*, *Newark*, *Yosemite*, and four colliers preparing with all possible despatch to start for Spanish coast, the Spaniards know this." This news reached Camara coincident with the news that Cervera's fleet had been destroyed at Santiago and the whole of Sampson's force was free to sail for Spain. On July 10th Camara retraced his route through the Suez Canal and sailed for Spain and the naval engagements of the Spanish-American War were over.

Major Gonzales of the Philippine Insurrectionary Army, who as I have previously recounted first came to Cavite with offers of help to Admiral Dewey and requests for arms and munitions for his Filipinos on May 6th, frequently visited us at the Cavite Arsenal and always brought reports of the Spanish activities at Manila. He frequently expressed the opinion that the Spaniards at Manila would attempt to blow up our ships by torpedoes, saying that they had a number of new Schwartzkopf torpedoes and could launch them against our ships from small tugs and launches at night and that they had many suitable launches in the Pasig River.

I do not think that Admiral Dewey had much fear of such an attack, nevertheless, he gave strict orders that boats were not to be allowed in the bay after dark unless they could show proper recognition signals. Fre-

quently shore boats attempted to come near our ships at night and were frequently fired upon but they always turned back before a close approach and there was never any real attempt at a torpedo attack. Upon the occasion of our first landing at Cavite we found a number of torpedoes in the storehouses there, but no evidence of any attempt having been made to fit any means of launching them to any small craft. After the capture of the city of Manila we found no torpedoes there and it was then certain that after their defeat of May first they could not have used torpedoes against us.

Foreign men-of-war in port were informed of the regulations issued by Admiral Dewey in regard to boats moving about at night and none of them violated these orders with the exception of the Germans. Another order of the blockade was that no foreign ship could enter or leave the bay at night. On one occasion a launch was discovered steaming toward the *Olympia* and orders were given to fire at it. Several rifle shots were fired at the launch and a searchlight turned upon it. The launch stopped and the light showed it to be a man-of-war launch with a man standing on its deck waving a German man-of-war flag. A launch was sent out from the flagship to meet it and presently returned with a German naval officer who came aboard the *Olympia* very much excited and demanded to see the Admiral. He proved to be Lieutenant von Hintze, Flag Lieutenant to Vice Admiral von Diedrichs, and he came to inform Admiral Dewey that the German cruiser *Irene* would leave the bay that night outward bound.

Admiral Dewey reiterated his previous regulation that no ships could leave the bay at night and von Hintze returned to the German flagship. Orders were issued by Admiral Dewey for dispositions of our ships which would prevent the *Irene* from steaming out of her anchorage. If the German Admiral had any serious intentions of disregarding the blockade regulations he evidently changed his mind when he received Admiral Dewey's reply through von Hintze, for the *Irene* remained at anchor until the following day, when she sailed from the bay to return again shortly after.

This Lieutenant von Hintze was the same who as Admiral von Hintze was German ambassador to Mexico in 1913 when our forces landed at Vera Cruz, and who was later German minister to China when the United States entered the World War. He arrived in China in 1914, after war was declared between the Central Powers and the Allies and on a number of occasions at Peking I talked with him of the events many years before at Manila Bay. In these conversations he always stated that his Admiral, von Diedrichs, had no intentions of provoking a contest of any kind with Admiral Dewey or America and that the German ships were at Manila to observe the operations and protect their own nationals at Manila. However that may be it appeared a very real danger to us at Manila Bay in the spring of 1898, and the persistent reports of superior Spanish forces en route to the Philippines from Spain and the presence of a large German squadron admittedly friendly to the Spaniards made us hope for a speedy passage across the wide Pacific for the *Charleston*, *Monterey* and *Monadnock*.

The officers from the foreign men-of-war in port came ashore frequently and went out in small boats to get a close view of the wrecks of the Spanish ships. They showed great interest in the battle and asked innumerable questions about the battle and took copious notes, presumably for intelligence reports to their home offices.

In the latter part of May and through the month of June, the insurgent forces under General Aguinaldo kept up their attacks upon the Spanish troops south of the Cavite peninsula and occasionally brought in Spanish prisoners, many of whom were wounded. These prisoners were quartered in houses in the town of Cavite and were well treated by their Philippine captors. I visited the Spanish officers who were prisoners, one lieutenant colonel, four captains, six lieutenants and two priests, and talked to them for some time. Some of them belonged to the Marine Infantry regiment which had been stationed at Cavite Arsenal and most of them had been wounded on May first or during the fighting with the Philippine insurgents since that date.

One captain of Marine Infantry who spoke English talked quite freely. He was bitter against his own government and said the forces in the Philippines had been sacrificed and that reinforcements should have been sent them before the war started. He had been wounded in the arm and carried it in a blood-stained sling. When I reported the condition of the wounded, surgeons from our ships were sent to care for the wounded Spanish officers and enlisted men and we did what we could for their welfare. The Marine captain asked me what the shells from the rifles used by the insurgents were loaded with and claimed that the bullets were poisoned. I did not tell him that the rifles and ammunition which had been used against them had been furnished to the insurgents from the ex-Spanish stores at Cavite, but did call his attention to the fact that the poor attention given to the wounds by the surgeons who put on the first dressings was probably the cause of the infections which marked almost every case.

The captain was very bitter against the English and said that while claiming to be friendly to the Spanish cause he thought the English were really friendly to the United States. Making allowances for his chagrin at being a prisoner of the Philippine natives whom he detested and for the fact that he was wounded also, the captain was a fine man and bore himself like a true soldier. The Spanish officers among the prisoners of Aguinaldo at Cavite said that their wounded should be given red wine which had been an ingredient of the Spanish rations. There were many casks of ordinary red wine in the storehouses at Cavite, our sailors called it "dago red" and did not care for it, but with Aguinaldo's permission I sent some of it to the Spanish wounded prisoners and they received it with grateful appreciation.

From the roof of the Commandancia we could see the flashes of the rifles of both sides at Cavite Viejo, a town across Bacoar Bay, about four miles south of Cavite and some of our officers went down the peninsula through San Roque and Caridad to get a close view of the fighting. They found the Spaniards holding a large church in the town and the Filipinos firing at the

church from entrenched positions about three hundred yards distant from the church. Neither side had artillery and the fire of both sides appeared to do little damage, but the evidence that some of the shots reached their target was shown by the wounded from both sides that were brought in to Cavite for treatment.

The insurgents finally moved a muzzle loader gun of about 5-inch calibre from the Arsenal to a position near Cavite Viejo and fired it at the church. The next day they brought 180 Spanish prisoners into Cavite, many of whom were wounded. These men belonged to the Spanish Marine Infantry, and officers with them said that they had held out in the church at Cavite Viejo for several days after all their provisions were exhausted and that when the American ships began to fire at the church they could do nothing but surrender. The American ships had not fired a shot but the shots from the old muzzle loader cannon had misled the Spaniards.

The Spanish gunboat *Callao* which had boldly steamed into the harbor of Cavite with her dress flag flying in honor of her arrival home from a long cruise in the southern islands only to find that grim war had broken and that a hostile fleet held the bay and the station at Cavite and that all of her sister ships were "captured or destroyed" by the enemy, had, after her capture on May 12th, been refitted and commissioned as the U.S.S. *Callao* under command of Lieutenant Benjamin Tappan, U.S.N., with Ensign G. B. Bradshaw as executive officer and Assistant Engineer A. D. Brown as the other officer and a crew taken from the ships of the fleet. Lieutenant Tappan was a very efficient officer and the *Callao* in spite of her small tonnage, 137 tons, mounted all the guns she could carry and carried on in true man-of-war style. She saw gallant service during the capture of Manila on August 13, 1898, and thereafter during the Philippine Insurrection, and for many years thereafter on the rivers of China.

The Spanish Transport *Manilla*, captured May 1st at Cavite, was fitted out and commissioned as the U.S.S. *Manila*, under command of Lieutenant Commander Frederick Singer, who had been executive officer of the *Raleigh* during the battle, with Lieutenant J. H. L. Holcombe, Ensign C. J. Lang, Passed Assistant Engineer H. G. Leopold and Assistant Engineer F. L. Strong as the officers and a crew taken from the ships of the fleet. Two guns were mounted on her and she was officially styled a gunboat and saw service in the islands for some years thereafter and was finally sent to the United States to go out of commission. Thus the Fleet obtained some slight reënforcements by captures from the enemy, but what it sorely needed if the Spanish armored ships under Camara should really come to the East was reënforcement from home and the cables from home stated that this was coming.

On June 17th the *Baltimore* sailed from Manila Bay bound for the northern point of the island of Luzon to meet the U.S.S. *Charleston* and the troopships that were en route across the Pacific with the first contingent of the U.S. Army for operations against the city of Manila.

While the *Baltimore* was absent from Manila Bay on this duty I was temporarily transferred with a detachment of the *Baltimore's* Marines to the Flagship *Olympia* to perform guard duty at the Cavite Arsenal, and I was aboard of the *Olympia* when the mail from the United States arrived on May 21st with the first newspapers from home containing accounts of the battle on May first. The accounts of the victory and the evident joy and enthusiasm with which the news had been received in the United States was very enjoyable reading for us and we began to feel our importance. We had felt all along that we had done a thorough job in a workmanlike manner but it was pleasant indeed to hear that the people at home appreciated it even more than we had done ourselves.

On June 24th the *Zafiro* arrived from Hong Kong with additional mail from home, with newspapers up to May 6th from New York and May 11th from San Francisco. These papers published Admiral Dewey's cable report of the battle with pages of comment all enthusiastic and favorable. They also stated that Camara's squadron with the armored ships *Pelayo* and *Carlos V.*, four cruisers, four destroyers and colliers and supply ships was en route to retake the Philippines. But after reading the newspapers from home and realizing what the people at home thought of us we were ready to meet anything Spain had and the only fear expressed was that the *Monterey* and *Monadnock* might not arrive at Manila in time to be in at the finish of the Spanish navy.

The *Zafiro* also brought the latest cables from Washington to the Admiral via Hong Kong and these carried the news that the Atlantic Fleet under Admiral Sampson had bottled up Cervera's squadron in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and that an American Army had landed at Santiago and was attacking the defenses of the city from the land side while the Atlantic Fleet blockaded the entrance to the harbor.

On June 25th the French Flagship of the Asiatic Station, the *Bayard* came in and anchored close in shore opposite the city of Manila. The foreign inhabitants of Manila were beginning to leave the city by any ships that were available. The German sailing ship *Crown of Germany* embarked hundreds of Chinese for the voyage to Hong Kong, and the nationals of other nations were embarked on merchant ships at anchor in the bay. Many of these ships were Spanish merchant vessels which were brought out of the Pasig River and anchored in the bay for the quartering of foreign refugees by permission of Admiral Dewey.

Foreign refugees from Manila said that the city was threatened from all sides by the forces of the Philippine insurgents and that food was growing scarce in the city as little produce was allowed to come in from the country and none could be obtained by sea on account of the blockade by our fleet.

By the end of June the insurgents advancing toward Manila from the vicinity of Cavite had arrived at Paranaque, a few miles south of the walls of the city, and every day the sound of the firing could be heard from the shores. It was evident that the insurgents were steadily driving the Spanish troops in under the protection of the fortified defenses of Manila. This was

made easier for the insurgent forces by the fact that the Spanish forces could not employ any sea forces against the insurgents as they had always been able to do in former insurrections, when many small gunboats and armed launches were used with telling effect against the insurrectos. However, the insurgents had little or no artillery and were unable to make any effective attack against the system of walls, earthworks and blockhouses that formed the land defenses of the city of Manila.

The daily papers from Manila which we received regularly through obliging neutrals told of the attacks by the insurgents but always stated that "large forces of Americans assisted them." This was entirely false as no American forces of any kind joined the Philippine forces in their attacks upon the Spanish troops before the arrival of the U. S. Army forces and their investment of the city by land. These papers also openly stated that the German squadron would aid in the defense of the city of Manila when it became necessary and that the Americans would not be allowed to take the city. The Germans of course denied any responsibility for these statements and always claimed to be entirely neutral, and it is a fact that never did they by an overt act demonstrate anything but a strict neutrality. It is quite possible that with the Spanish editor in Manila "the wish was father to the thought."

On June 29th a notable incident occurred. A vessel was made out approaching Manila from the upper part of Manila Bay, steaming close in shore. The *McCulloch* was underweigh at the time and the Flagship signalled her to "investigate strange vessel." The *McCulloch* steamed up to meet the approaching vessel and soon returned escorting her to a point near the anchorage of the Flagship. The vessel proved to be the Spanish gunboat *Leyte* of 108 tons displacement and she was flying the Spanish man-of-war flag and attempting to make the entrance to the Pasig River. She was from Pampangas and had aboard her crew consisting of one naval lieutenant, three machinists, two apothecaries, eight other warrant and petty officers and thirty-three sailors (the latter all being Filipinos), and as passengers the Governor of Pampangas and his secretary, three civilian Spaniards, and thirty-five Spanish army officers and thirty-six Spanish soldiers, a Spanish newspaper correspondent, four priests, and a number of women and children.

The commander of the *Leyte* stated that the Army officers and soldiers were attached to a native regiment and that the native soldiers had all mutinied and threatened to kill the Spanish officers and noncommissioned officers, whereupon he had offered to attempt to carry the Spanish officers and civilians and women and children to Manila risking capture by the American fleet as the lesser of two evils.

I was on board the *Olympia* at the time the captured gunboat arrived and was ordered to go aboard the *Leyte* with five Marines as a guard and take her in alongside of the dock at the Cavite Arsenal, have all arms and ammunition turned in there and then turn over the prisoners to General Aguinaldo who was in Cavite at the time. The short voyage of several miles from the flagship to the dock at Cavite Arsenal was uneventful except that the Spanish

lieutenant in command of the gunboat declined to con the ship as he said he was a prisoner and to avoid delay or confusion I performed this duty myself while one of the marines with me took the wheel. After the vessel was tied up at the dock the crew and passengers were mustered ashore and their names were taken and all arms turned in. All of the prisoners were allowed to keep their personal baggage which was in most cases very meager. The prisoners were then marched out of the Arsenal to be turned over to the Philippine officers representing General Aguinaldo.

The Spanish newspaper correspondent who was a passenger aboard the *Leyte* said that the Spanish officers and noncommissioned officers were with native regiments and that agents of the insurrection had come to the native soldiers in these regiments and told them that the Spanish power in the islands was at an end and advised them to kill their Spanish officers and drill masters and join the forces of Aguinaldo who would soon drive all foreigners out of the islands and establish a Filipino Republic. Many of the native soldiers deserted and disappeared and the white officers and non-commissioned officers soon saw that their authority was gone. Faced with the threat of death at the hands of the mutineers they took advantage of the opportunity to escape to Manila aboard the *Leyte* and had the commander of the little vessel had the nerve and skill to make the attempt at night it might have been successful.

The *Leyte* was used for many months as a ferry between Cavite and Manila, sailing under the American flag but with some of her original Filipino crew in the engine and boiler rooms. The sailors who manned her when she was captured were all Filipinos and were allowed to run at large in Cavite after we turned them over to the insurgent officers and they were available for hire to run the small vessel for the Americans after Manila was captured and daily communication between the naval station at Cavite and the city of Manila became desirable.

On June 30th the long looked for expedition bearing the first U. S. Army troops entered Manila Bay and came to anchor between the U. S. Fleet anchorage and Cavite. The expedition, escorted by the *Baltimore* which had met them off Cape Engano, consisted of the U.S.S. *Charleston*, a protected cruiser of 3,730 tons displacement and the steamers *City of Peking*, *Australia*, and *City of Sidney*, carrying 2,600 U. S. Army troops. These troops formed a provisional brigade under command of Brigadier General Anderson and consisted of the 1st Oregon Volunteers, the 1st California Volunteers and a part of the 14th Regular Infantry.

It had been determined to land the Army brigade at Cavite and quarter them in the old Spanish barracks in the Arsenal and in the town of Cavite, and early on the morning of July 1st General Anderson and the officers of his staff came ashore to look over the ground and the buildings. After a quick inspection the General returned aboard ship leaving some of the staff officers ashore to complete arrangements for the troops. Among these officers was Major S. A. Cloman, N. S. Volunteers, who was the Brigade Commissary. He was a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army and a friend

of long standing. Later in the forenoon Colonel Smith, of the 1st California Regiment, and Colonel Summers, of the 1st Oregon Regiment, came ashore to look over the available quarters for officers and men of their commands.

I had an *al fresco* luncheon prepared under the shade of the trees along the high wall of old Fort San Felipe and invited the two colonels, Major Cloman and several of the army staff officers to have luncheon with me. The new arrivals asked many questions about the battle of May 1st and the subsequent events in the Philippines and in return they gave graphic accounts of the effect of the news of the battle when it arrived in the United States.

During the afternoon and evening of July 1st, most of the troops were landed and assigned quarters in the available barracks and other buildings of the Arsenal and the town of Cavite. The following day the Marine Detachment ashore at the Cavite Arsenal returned to the *Baltimore* and for the time being the guarding of the Arsenal was taken over by the Army forces.

The first phase of the operations in the Philippines ended with the arrival of the first brigade of Army troops. In this first phase the operations on the American side had been conducted by the Navy forces alone, with the arrival of the Army forces the second phase began, a phase in which coöperation of the Navy and the Army would be necessary. Such coöperation is always attended by a certain amount of friction due to the fact that misunderstandings are certain to arise. From the very nature of their life and training Army officers are not fitted to command naval ships and the converse is equally evident. The case at Manila was destined to prove no exception to the rule established by long experience in previous wars, yet in looking back over the six weeks that intervened between the arrival of the first contingent of the Army forces at Manila Bay on July 1st, and the fall of the city of Manila on August 13th, it is worthy of remark that the misunderstandings were of a minor nature and did not interfere materially with the conduct of the operations.

Before the arrival of the first brigade of Army troops the Philippine insurgent army had moved away from the vicinity of Cavite, had captured Cavite Viejo and were moving northward along the bay shore toward Manila as the Spanish defending force moved slowly back toward Manila. After the landing of the first Army brigade the few armed Filipinos that still remained in Cavite were requested to move out to make room for the American land forces. They did this with evident displeasure and it was plain that they felt that they were being superseded by a foreign force just as they thought they were on the verge of victory over their traditional Spanish enemies.

On July 17th the second contingent of American Army troops arrived consisting of infantry and field artillery, 3,600 strong, under command of Brigadier General F. V. Greene, and they were landed by naval small craft in the vicinity of Paranaque on the bay shore south of Manila, where lines were established for the investment of Manila. On July 25th, Major General Wesley Merritt arrived with orders from the President to command all of

the land troops of the United States in the Philippines, and a few days later Brigadier General Arthur McArthur arrived with 4,000 additional troops and all was ready for the final attack upon the defenses of Manila.

As has been previously stated Admiral Dewey soon after the battle of May 1st communicated with the Spanish Governor General of the Philippines, General Basilio Agustin Davila, through the good offices of the British Consul at Manila, Mr. Rawson-Walker, and the Governor General signified his willingness to surrender the city to avoid its destruction by the guns of the American Fleet. Admiral Dewey could not accept such a surrender, however, due to the fact that he had not sufficient force to land for the occupation and police of a city the size of Manila. Hence it was necessary to await the arrival of a sufficient force of land troops from the United States before occupying the city and taking over the responsibility of its government.

In this connection it is interesting to state that Admiral Dewey in discussing this condition years after the stirring May Day at Manila Bay in 1898, stated to the author of these reminiscences that if he had carried with the fleet into Manila Bay two or three thousand marines he could have accepted the surrender of the city of Manila on May 1st after the sea battle, and properly garrisoned and policed the city. He gave it as his firm conviction that had such a course of action been possible the Spanish-American War would have been terminated sooner and without the necessity of bringing Aguinaldo and his exiled followers back to the islands or of transporting a large Army force across the Pacific from the United States to Manila Bay.

He gave this as a complete justification for the organization and training of an Expeditionary Force of Marines to accompany the Fleet under the command of the Admiral, a course of action which is familiar to the officers of our service today.

By August 1st, the American Army was in position close to the southern line of defenses of the city of Manila and all was in readiness for an attack. Admiral Dewey was still conducting negotiations through Mr. Rawson-Walker for a bloodless surrender of the city, but the British Consul was very ill and on August 1st he died. The negotiations for a surrender were carried on then through Mr. Andre, the Belgian Consul at Manila. On August 1st Don Basilio Agustin Davila was relieved of his command by orders from Madrid cabled to Hong Kong and sent thence by neutral steamer to Manila. He was succeeded in command by General Jaudenes with whom the negotiations were continued. The Spanish general would come to no definite agreement but he did agree that if the Filipino insurgents were kept out of the city and the ships refrained from a bombardment of the city, he would surrender "after a land attack was launched by the American Army."

The monitor *Monterey* accompanied by a large collier arrived at Manila Bay on August 4th, and the Admiral and the General agreed that the time for the attack was near. Accordingly August 10th was decided upon as the date for action and General Jaudenes was given forty-eight hours notice preparatory to a bombardment of the city. The Spanish general asked for

delay and permission to communicate with his government which was refused to him. It was afterward learned that he expected daily to hear news from Madrid that hostilities were over and hoped to save his possession of the capital city of the Philippines by a delay.

On August 9th, the foreign men-of-war and merchant ships with refugees aboard were warned to shift their anchorages away from the front of Manila, and the ships of the Fleet took up positions for attack of the city by bombardment if the land batteries should open fire. On the morning of August 10th the Navy was all ready for the planned attack but General Merritt communicated with the Admiral and said his forces were not quite ready. It was not until the morning of August 13th that the attack was at last delivered. The Army advanced against the southern front of the Manila defenses and the ships of the fleet were under steam disposed along the sea front of the city to open fire if necessary.

At 9:35 A.M. the *Petrel* and *Callao* from positions close inshore opened fire on Fort San Antonio, the southern point of the fixed defenses of the city, but the fort did not reply. The Army lines began the advance against the southern defenses of the city and were met by rifle fire from the Spanish defenders. The gallant regulars and volunteers had waited for many weeks for this opportunity and were keen to carry the city walls by assault. Scarcely halting to return the Spanish fire and disregarding their own losses in killed and wounded they drove straight for the city.

The *Olympia* steamed in as near the shore as her draft would allow with the international code signal, "D.W.H.B.," flying. This was the signal for "Surrender," and the eyes of the Admiral and officers of the Staff on the Flagship anxiously scanned the walls of the city for the answering signal which they expected as a result of the negotiations carried on through Mr. Andre. The signal was hoisted on the *Olympia* at 11 A.M. and a few minutes later the watchers aboard made out a white flag flying above the southern bastion of the walls of Manila.

Lieutenant Brumby, of Admiral Dewey's staff, accompanied by Colonel Whittier, of General Merritt's staff, and the Belgian Consul, Mr. Andre, landed in a steam launch from the *Olympia* and were met on shore by General Jaudenes and Admiral Montojo and the terms of surrender were agreed to in preliminary form. While this was in progress the Army forces were entering the city through the suburbs of Malate and Ermita. There was no opposition within the city and soon the American forces were in complete control, while the Philippine insurgent forces had been prevented from entering the city.

At 2 P.M. the Flagship hoisted the signal, "The enemy has surrendered," and the Spanish-American War was over. However, from the ships lying off the city walls the Spanish flag could be plainly seen still flying from the high flagstaff in the walled city, and Admiral Dewey sent Lieutenant Brumby ashore with a party of sailors and the largest United States flag aboard the *Olympia*, and at 5:43 P.M. the Spanish flag was lowered and the Stars and

Stripes hoisted in its place, while the ships of the Fleet, pre-warned, burst forth in a national salute of twenty-one guns.

The next day the foreign ships of war in the port were notified that the city was occupied by the American forces and that the blockade of the port was lifted and again the oft quoted remark of Flag-Officer Josiah Tatnall, "Blood is thicker than water," was exemplified as the commander of the British ships in the harbor, Captain Sir Edward Chichester, broke out the American ensign at the mainmast head of the H.H.S. *Immortalite* and fired a national salute of twenty-one guns, while the other foreign commanders present refrained from any show of approval or disapproval.

The details of the surrender were arranged by a joint commission of American and Spanish army and navy officers on the day following the surrender and many officers from the American ships came ashore for a brief visit, to view at close range the city which they had looked upon from a distance for the weeks that had passed since they first sighted Manila dimly through the haze of early morning as they steamed on to meet the Spanish fleet lined up in front of Cavite.

On August 16th, the monitor *Monadnock*, which had been long anxiously awaited when the squadron of Camara was en route to retake the Philippines, arrived in the bay to find that the "war was over," for on that same date came the belated cable from Washington, forwarded by steamer from Hong Kong, which read:

"Washington, August 12, 1898.

Dewey, Hong Kong.

Peace protocol signed by President. Suspend all hostilities.

ALLEN."

But more remarkable was a second cable which came by the same steamer and which read:

"Washington, August 12, 1898.

Dewey, Hong Kong.

The protocol signed by the President today provides that the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control and disposition of the Philippine Islands. This is most important.

ALLEN, Acting."

The last sentence of the cable was certainly true, it was truly "most important" as most cables and telegrams are or are thought to be, but it would have been more important had it arrived in the hands of Admiral Dewey on the day it was sent. Had the Spanish Governor General agreed to the proposition of Admiral Dewey on May 1st, that the cable should remain open for the use of both sides, this cable would have reached its intended destination before the attack of August 13th had taken place and the lives lost on that day would have been spared for some other fate.

The cable was soon repaired and put to its ordinary use once more, and Manila news could get in print in the American newspapers on the same day that it happened if it was of enough importance to stand the cable tolls.

The second phase of the war in the Philippines was ended with the Americans in the place of the Spaniards, but a third phase was soon to come which would involve us in more adventure, more battles and more bloodshed.

In the thirty years that have passed since the Battle of Manila Bay I have been asked one question many times, and that is, "Why did not Admiral Dewey, after defeating the Spanish Fleet so decisively and crushing the Spanish naval power in the Orient, sail away from the Philippines and return to the United States?"

Apparently the thought uppermost in the minds of the thinking Americans who have asked this question was that in remaining in the Philippines after the victory the Admiral became responsible to a great extent for the events that followed, the despatch of a large Army force to the islands, the capture of the city of Manila by the combined threat of the Navy and the Army, the action of the Peace Conference which resulted in the acquisition of the islands by the United States, the long struggle of the Philippine Insurrection and the government of the islands by the United States up to the present day.

Whether or not this acquisition of the Philippines by the United States is a good thing for the United States has been the subject of debate in the halls of Congress and in political campaigns for many years and the question is no nearer settlement than it was in 1898, that is, no nearer a settlement which would meet the divergent views of both parties to the debate. But at least the greatest sceptic must admit that the government of the islands under the United States has been of inestimable benefit to the people of the islands themselves. It has brought them peace and prosperity, sanitation, education, commercial success, many miles of excellent roads and an improvement in the standards of living which is a constant source of wonderment to the visitor who goes to the islands from foreign countries.

Returning to the main question as to why Admiral Dewey did not sail away from Manila after the battle; with the exception of the *Olympia* none of the ships of the fleet carried enough coal in their bunkers to make the long sea passage from the Philippine Islands to the California Coast, and it is very doubtful if the necessary coal could have been obtained for this purpose from Hong Kong under the terms of the British proclamation of neutrality, or from Japan where neutrality was also strictly enforced. To attempt coaling at sea from colliers would have been a precarious expedient at that time.

In his cable orders received at Hong Kong just before he sailed for the Philippines on his great adventure Admiral Dewey's mission was briefly and tersely stated, to "capture or destroy" the Spanish Fleet. Arriving at Manila Bay before daylight on May 1, 1898, he had practically accomplished that mission before sunset of that day, for, with the exception of a few small gun-boats scattered through the islands south of Manila, the Spanish fleet was out of commission, sunk in shoal waters near the Cavite Arsenal and the crews of these ships were making their way by land around the bay toward the city of Manila.

The quickest means of communication between Manila and the rest of the world was by means of the submarine cable from Manila to Hong Kong.

This was owned by an English company but its shore end at Manila was of course controlled by the Spanish authorities who still held Manila after the battle. Being naturally most desirous of informing the President and other officials at Washington of the successful results of the battle as soon as possible, Admiral Dewey communicated through neutral consular officials with the Spanish Governor General, Don Basilio Agustin y Davila, on the afternoon following the battle and requested permission to send a message to Washington by the cable. This message to the Governor General was sent from the Flagship *Olympia* by the American Consul, Mr. Oscar Williams, who had come from Hong Kong on board the *Baltimore*. Mr. Williams was taken by the *Olympia's* launch to a British merchant ship anchored near the mouth of the Pasig River, where he met Mr. E. H. Rawson-Walker, the British Consul at Manila.

Through the good offices of Mr. Rawson-Walker the Governor General was informed that if another shot was fired from the Manila batteries the city would be bombarded and destroyed by the American Fleet. He also requested to be allowed to communicate with Washington via the cable. The Governor General agreed to the first condition and not a shot was fired against the American Fleet from the shore batteries at Manila thereafter, not even during the attack upon the city by the American Army on August 13, 1898. The request for the use of the cable, however, was refused, and by order of Admiral Dewey the cable was cut some distance off shore and a section of it taken out and kept aboard the *Zafiro*, so that it could not be used by either side. The cable remained out of commission until August 14, 1898, the day after the surrender of the city of Manila to the American forces, when it was repaired and again put in regular service by the company.

After the cable was cut the Admiral had no means of communication with Washington except by ship to the nearest cable station, Hong Kong, and thence by cable. On May 4th he despatched the *McCulloch* to Hong Kong with his report of the battle which was forwarded from there to Washington by cable. Until he received a reply from the authorities at Washington to his despatches reporting the results of his operations in the Philippines he naturally decided it to be his duty to remain in Manila Bay, since his last orders from the Secretary of the Navy contained the terse directions: "Proceed at once to Philippine Islands. Commerce operations, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy."

These orders had been carried out with utmost despatch and thoroughness, operations had been commenced in the Philippine Islands by the actual destruction of the Spanish fleet on the day of arrival, but there was nothing in his orders which directed the Admiral to cease operations in the Philippine Islands after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, the Spanish flag was still flying over the city of Manila, and to have sailed away and left that flag still flying would have been to leave the task only half done, and from personal talks with the Admiral years after the battle, I am confident that no thought of leaving Manila Bay unless ordered to do so by the authorities at Washington entered the Admiral's mind at the time.

We did not know at the time of the great effect of the victory at Manila Bay upon the two contestant countries and upon other nations. To Spain it came as a crushing surprise; with their thoughts centered upon events in Cuba the people of Spain had given little thought to the safety of their great colonial domain in the Pacific, and when they heard that the fleet which was its only protection had been crushed in one forenoon they felt the power of Spain crumbling and their hope of promised victory in the war waned.

The effect of the victory upon the nations of Europe was also very decisive. Writers in the press of these countries had been prone to belittle the power of the U. S. Navy and especially of the American naval force in the Asiatic waters. Prophecies had been freely published that the American ships would not venture in Philippine waters, that they could not maintain themselves without a base nearer than the California coast 6,500 miles distant, and that operating so far from a base they would be worn down by repeated attacks of Spanish ships operating in their own waters close to their fortified bases. These prophecies of certain defeat did not interest Admiral Dewey, he knew his ships and the men who manned them, and before leaving Hong Kong had made plans of action which he followed exactly to a quick and successful conclusion.

The beneficial effect of the victory for the American cause was greatly due to the rapidity of the action and the suddenness with which its news burst upon the world. To have left Manila Bay after the destruction of the Spanish fleet without compelling the surrender of the capital city of Manila would have greatly diminished the effect of the victory both at home and abroad, and it should be noted that in his first report of the battle sent by cable from Hong Kong Admiral Dewey did not mention his intentions as to further movements nor did he request instructions concerning such movements. He had obeyed his first orders implicitly and was ready to obey the next orders when they should arrive.

With the purpose of being ready for any contingency, however, he had taken stock of the requirements if he should receive orders to leave the Philippine Islands and had made arrangements to obtain fuel and necessary supplies to carry the ships under his command across the Pacific to home ports on the Pacific coast, or to carry them in the opposite direction to the Atlantic to join the American fleet there.

In this connection it may be of interest to note here that on May 3, 1898, after the Marine Detachment from the *Baltimore* had landed at Cavite, orders from the Admiral directed the officer commanding that force to make a survey of the oil and other combustibles and of the explosives available with a view to using such material for the destruction of the Cavite Arsenal in case it should be necessary for the Fleet to depart from Manila Bay. The same day he directed the commanding officer of the landing force to make a report on the conditions of the shops, tools and repair facilities of the Arsenal and of the available material of all kinds, including fuel, steel and wood. The following day he sent engineer officers ashore to make a more careful survey of repair facilities.

Thus while making active preparations to make full use of the navy yard repair facilities at Cavite Arsenal, the Admiral also made plans to leave with his characteristic rapidity of action should such a course of action become advisable or be directed by the Navy Department at home. The whole course of events before and during the Spanish-American War showed Admiral Dewey to be above all else a man of action.

News of the unsettled conditions in Cuba and the growing friction between the governments of Spain and the United States over the questions arising from the activities of the revolutionists in Cuba had been received by Commodore Dewey while his Flagship, the *Olympia*, was at Yokohama, Japan, early in February, 1898, on a visit of courtesy of the Asiatic Fleet to Japan. He had taken command of the Asiatic Fleet on January 3, 1898, at Nagasaki, Japan, relieving Rear Admiral F. B. McNair, and the fleet at that date consisted of the *Olympia*, Flagship, the cruiser *Boston*, the gunboat *Petrel*, and the antiquated side-wheeler steamer *Monocacy* of the Civil War period, which was fit for river service only.

In commenting upon conditions at that time Admiral Dewey states in his memoirs that a long official letter turning over the files of the office and treating of affairs of interest on the station contained not a hint of the possibility of action against Spain in the Philippine Islands, although the letter did contain a paragraph to the effect that "for some time the newspapers have contained accounts of a rebellion in progress in the Philippines, but that no official information had been received in relation thereto, and no information of any sort that shows American interests to be affected."

In the Navy Department at Washington some thought had evidently been given to an increase of the U. S. Naval Force in Asiatic waters and on February 9, 1898, the gunboat *Concord* arrived at Yokohama to join the fleet and she brought a supply of ammunition for the target practice of the other ships already on the station. That "target practice" was held in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, and the Admiral later reported its results as highly satisfactory.

The Admiral after consideration of the action he should take in case of war between his country and Spain determined to assemble the available force under his command at Hong Kong, and he afterward stated that, "It was evident that in case of emergency Hong Kong was the most advantageous position from which to move to the attack." The *Olympia* arrived at Hong Kong on February 17, 1898, and found the following cable from the Secretary of the Navy:

"Dewey, Hong Kong:

Maine destroyed at Havana February 15th by accident. The President directs all colors to be half masted until further orders. Inform vessels under your command by telegraph.

LONG."

Nothing more was heard from Washington until February 25, 1898, when the following message arrived, showing that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, one Theodore Roosevelt, had taken opportunity of the fact that

he happened for a few days to be Acting Secretary of the Navy, to point a prophetic finger toward the conflict that was then inevitable in spite of the openly expressed confidence of President McKinley and many of our leading statesmen that war would be avoided:

"Washington, February 25, 1898.

"Dewey, Hong Kong:

Order the squadron except the *Monocacy* to Hong Kong. Keep full of coal. In the event of declaration of war with Spain, your duty will be to see that the Spanish Squadron does not leave the Asiatic coast, and then offensive operations in the Philippine Islands. Keep *Olympia* until further orders.

ROOSEVELT."

The above reference to the *Olympia* referred to previous despatches in which it was stated that the *Olympia* would be ordered to the United States soon and replaced by another ship as flagship.

Shortly after this the U. S. S. *Raleigh* arrived from the Mediterranean to reënforce the Asiatic Fleet and the Revenue Cutter *McCulloch*, which was en route from her builder's yard on the Atlantic coast to station on the West coast via the Mediterranean and the Suez, was assigned to duty with the Navy and with her officers and crew became a part of Commodore Dewey's force.

Early in March Commodore Dewey cabled the Navy Department at Washington that the two vital essentials required by him to enable the ships under his command to engage the enemy in case of the war breaking were ammunition for all ships and coal; without the coal the ships could not steam to the attack and without the additional ammunition they could not make the attack with hopes of success. In reply the Secretary of the Navy authorized him to contract for the necessary coal, but strange to relate no coal could be obtained on the station beyond a very limited supply and he was forced to contract for the necessary steaming coal in Cardiff, Wales. This coal for "delivery at Hong Kong or port named" was loaded into the freighter *Nanshan* and despatched via the Suez Canal. While the *Nanshan*, under the British flag, was en route to the East, Commodore Dewey made arrangements for the purchase of the ship and this was approved by the Navy Department, so that upon her arrival at Hong Kong the British flag was hauled down on the *Nanshan* and the American flag hoisted and she became a collier for the American fleet.

Search for other ships in the East gave poor results but shortly before war was declared the *Zafiro*, a small passenger and freight ship plying between Manila and Hong Kong, was purchased and added to the fleet as a supply vessel. As another example of the foresight of Commodore Dewey it should be stated that prior to the declaration of war he had made all arrangements for the purchase of a cargo of beef and mutton from Australia to be delivered somewhere north of Australia in a suitable refrigerator ship. Some time after the Battle of Manila Bay the British ship *Culgoa* carrying a fine cargo of excellent beef and mutton and other commissary supplies arrived off the entrance to Manila Bay and was met by an American ship

which escorted her into Manila Bay, where she anchored with the Fleet and soon showed by the American flag at her flagstaff that she was a part of the Train of the Fleet.

As to the vital question of ammunition, the Navy Department collected what was available at Mare Island, California, and shipped it from there to Honolulu by the old wooden ship *Mohican*, where it arrived on March 22d, and was transhipped to the U. S. S. *Baltimore* which was ordered to proceed to Asiatic waters and report to Commodore Dewey. On March 25th, the *Baltimore* sailed from Honolulu for the East loaded with the precious ammunition which would make it possible for the ships of the Asiatic fleet to engage the Spanish ships. It was not until March 21st, that the Navy Department informed Commodore Dewey by cable that the ammunition requested by him had been sent to Honolulu and would be sent from there to the fleet by the *Baltimore*. In the light of modern methods of coördination and the daily use of the radio as a means of communication such a lack of efficient methods of handling information vital to the commander-in-chief on a distant station to enable him to draft his plans is difficult to understand.

Commodore Dewey also utilized the time available in March and April, 1898, in making arrangements with Chinese merchants for the delivery of future dates of coal and other supplies to certain little frequented ports on the China coast from which it might be taken in case of need to replenish the bunkers and store-rooms of the ships of his fleet.

Thus in every detail the Commodore looked only to success, he made no arrangements for defeat. Speaking of this feature, Admiral Luce, the most noted naval writer and historian of the past century, wrote:—

"The defeat of the American squadron at Manila Bay, May 1st, 1898, would have been a disaster the extent of which it would be difficult to compute. Failure to gain a decisive victory even would have been almost as bad as actual defeat, for the American commander had actually no base to fall back upon, no *point de'appui*. The risks taken were enormous but fully justified by the event."

On April 5, 1898, the Secretary of the Navy cabled to Commodore Dewey:—"War may be declared, condition very critical," but gave no further information as to future reinforcements in men, ships, ammunition, coal or other supplies. Thus on the eve of war the directing power at Washington gave the commander of a fleet seven thousand miles from home and only a few hundred miles from a hostile force of ships presumably equal to his own force, little information and no advice. If, as has been frequently said, it is poor policy to hamper the commander in the field with instructions in detail, there was no cause of complaint on the part of Commodore Dewey on this score, for everything was left to his decision and the end fully justified the course pursued.

The reinforcements to the Asiatic Fleet arrived but a short time before the battle which was to determine the end of Spanish power in the East; the *McCulloch* did not arrive at Hong Kong to join the fleet until April 17th, and the *Baltimore* did not steam into the harbor of Hong Kong until April

22d, just a few hours before the British Government published through the acting Governor at Hong Kong its very severe proclamation of neutrality which made it necessary for our fleet to leave the harbor not later than 4 P. M., April 25th. Thus before the Commodore had received from his own government notification that a state of war existed he was warned out of British waters by the Governor of Hong Kong, for it was not until noon on April 25th that the cable arrived from Washington announcing that the war had commenced.

The Department at Washington upon receiving information that Commodore Dewey had bought the *Nanshan* and *Zafiro* advised him by cable to arm them and man them with crews taken from his ships, but this he did not choose to do. With his usual foresight he realized that such a course would make them men-of-war and in every respect amenable to the actions of the neutrality laws and proclamations, so he hired their original British crews to stay with their ships and registered them at Hong Kong as American merchant steamers. When the fleet was about to sail from Hong Kong for the Philippines the *Nanshan* and *Zafiro* were cleared for Guam, this procedure leaving the way open to send them later back to Hong Kong or other port for additional supplies or coal without infringing upon the neutrality sensibilities of any nation. In order to have some one on board who had a working knowledge of signals and naval tactics an officer and four seamen were assigned to each of the two newly acquired "merchant ships" and they steamed away from China with the fighting ships bound for Manila and the Spanish fleet.

The above incidents are mentioned to show how little there was thirty years ago in the way of a Naval General Staff at Washington and how meager was the communication system between the Department and the commander-in-chief of a fleet on a distant station. To the officers of the present day who witness the daily exchange of orders, reports and information by radio between Washington and the ships on the seven seas it must appear that the communication systems of thirty years ago were almost primitive. Yet the results showed the Navy of that day to be efficient and ready and it can be said for the old system that it left far more to the initiative and judgment of the commander on a distant station than is possible under the present system of radio communication, and there will no doubt be occasions in the future when the Admiral far from home waters will wish that he might sever radio communication as Dewey "cut the cable" back in 1898.

We are taught at our service schools and war colleges the great value of precept and example and the curriculum of these schools consists in a large part of careful study of the campaigns of past wars and of the acts and methods of the successful commanders of the past. Admiral Dewey thoroughly appreciated the value of precept and example and as his early war experiences during the Civil War had been under the command of Admiral David G. Farragut he was naturally a great admirer of that great fighting sailor.

Those who had the good fortune to serve close to Admiral Dewey during the Spanish-American War and in after years frequently heard him speak of Farragut and the lasting effect for good which Farragut had upon the American Navy. Admiral Dewey said upon one occasion, when attending a dinner in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of Manila Bay, that when he was confronted with the task of making his plans for action against the Spanish forces in the Philippine Islands he sat down alone in his cabin on the *Olympia* and asked himself the question, "What would Farragut have done under these circumstances?" and that the answer came to him in his memory of what Farragut had done at New Orleans and Mobile Bay.

Speaking further of Farragut, Admiral Dewey said, "He was my first and greatest teacher and what I learned from him as a young man at New Orleans and in the Mississippi River pointed to me the proper course to follow at Manila. I got my first baptism of fire and my first training in war under such conditions that when, after the lapse of thirty-six years, I again was under fire at Manila, I had the same feelings and impulses."

Admiral Dewey often quoted two of the well-known sayings of Farragut. The first of these he described as the *Multum in parvo* of all tactics; "The best protection against an enemy's fire is a well-directed fire of your own. The other saying of the master, which was shorter, more terse and with more of a sailor twang to it, dated from the August Day in Mobile Bay; "Damn the torpedoes, go ahead." Admiral Dewey said that this saying came to his mind with great force when he had to decide whether to enter Manila Bay at night on the day of the arrival of the Fleet in the Philippine Islands or to adopt the cautious plan of a blockade and reconnaissance before making an attack, and that he followed it to the letter.

As Farragut was the great naval hero of the Civil War so was Dewey the great hero of the Spanish-American War. In character and methods of thought and action they were much alike; both had received their first training in war as young officers below command rank, and both had lived to exercise command in high rank in later wars. Such is the system which has kept alive the traditions and esprit of the American Navy, and it was fortunate for the Navy and the nation in 1898 that Dewey, who looked back to his service under Farragut for his inspiration, was in command of the China Station when the Spanish-American War "became inevitable," to quote the language of President McKinley.

A RUSSIAN BACKGROUND

PART III

BY COLONEL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U.S.M.C.

ON MARCH 14, 1613, Michael Romanov was *elected* Tzar of Russia. His first task was to rid the country of lawlessness, as well as he could. At the same time he fought both Sweden and Poland, and suppressed marauding Cossacks. He tried to ameliorate the condition of the poor (which included most of the nation), and to establish a more just system of taxation; he stood by the land-owning classes, however, so "the ruined peasants were ever on the lookout for a chance to improve their miserable condition."¹ In short, the material with which Michael had to work was not such as could be readily improved, and a fair idea of conditions can be gathered from the fact that one chapter devoted to his reign specifically mentions *eleven* (11) wars that were waged before he died in 1645.

Michael was followed by Alexei (1645-1676), his sixteen-year-old son. The country was governed by the young Tzar's tutor, and later they both married into the same family. The result of this was a close-corporation family rule of graft and oppression that promptly caused riots and bloodshed in many parts. Alexei tried to be just, but conditions were all against him. His efforts to improve the condition of the peasants were attributed by nobles and clergy to "fear of mutiny among the common people and not because of real justice."¹ There was trouble over the value of money, and at one time an order was published that all money paid *into* the treasury should be in silver, but all paid *out* should be in copper! The mass of the poor rebelled, and rioted, and were shot down. In 1663, copper money was recalled. A great revolution started among the wretched people. All the poor and "down-and-out" class rallied around one Razin, who gathered such an Army that he began military operations on a grand scale. He captured cities and provinces, and killed all the rich, especially the landed proprietors. "Even the churches were not spared. The rabble of the cities united with the Cossacks against the better people. From the towns the insurrection spread to the country, and landlords and government officials were massacred. From a mere Cossack revolt it grew to a nation-wide rebellion, spreading over an enormous territory along the middle and lower Volga."¹ This ended with the capture and execution of Razin, but it took years to quiet the country and suppress the remnants of his host. Of course there were brighter sides to the reign of Alexei, as for example the general elevation of cultural standards, added communication with the outside world, and a sincere effort to better domestic conditions; but I am trying to follow a theme that will explain the *collapse* of Russia in 1917, and not to explain why *something else did not happen*.

Alexei died in 1676, and left three sons. The eldest was the cause of the usual fighting over succession, and died in 1682. He should have been succeeded by his brother Ivan, but the interminable political feuds resulted in a half-brother being *elected* in his stead, "Peter the Great." At that time there was a special armed force in Moscow known as the *Streltsy*, a lawless and undisciplined crowd that could be bought and swayed for political purposes. On May 15, 1682, these men broke into the Kremlin Palace; the Tzaritza took the two boys to the "*Red*" Staircase (so called in 1682), from which vantage point they tried to quiet the mutineers; but to no avail, for these rascals murdered many members of the royal family before their eyes, and then proceeded to the city where they murdered all the nobles whom they considered averse to themselves.

Peter the Great is the first ruler who is specifically mentioned as being able to read and write. He was a masterful person physically and mentally, and strove to lift his country bodily out of its rut, and project it a hundred years in advance of its existing culture. The early period of his reign was largely constructive, although before he actually became of age two campaigns had been made against the Crimea. At the age of twenty-two his career was fairly begun. He started a fresh war against the Turks and Tartars. He built a Navy, and captured Azov. His driving power was so dynamic that he made violent enemies and his life was attempted more than once. He made such demands on the resources of the nobles that the aristocracy fairly groaned. Rebellion against these conditions was met with swift death. So great was his interest in modern developments that he learned to be a sailor and a craftsman, and traveled abroad to broaden his experience. Recalled home by uprisings in the *Streltsy* he arrived in 1698 and inflicted the most terrible reprisals, executing many of them with his own hands. On concluding the war against the Turks Peter immediately started another against the Swedes, which lasted *twenty-one* (21) years and involved Poland and Lithuania. The hardships of this war resulted in domestic troubles and there were three separate revolts. One of these was remarkable; it was on the part of those who were called the "homeless and destitute elements," and these succeeded in annihilating the regular troops sent against them, until a large Army smashed them in 1708. At the close of the war with Sweden, and in spite of all the internal discord, Peter immediately proceeded to thrash Persia. Under pressure of events many changes became necessary in national administration. Peter met emergencies and created innovations; he wrecked the old existing order but without substituting anything in its place. His ideas were all autocratic, and his efforts were directed toward sustaining the distinctions and obligations of the classes. One drastic step occasioned some displeasure among the nobility who entered the military service: "They not only had to spend their whole life in the government service, but they also had to learn to read, and to acquire some knowledge of mathematics; otherwise they would get no promotion and would be deprived of the right to marry."¹ I am sorry there is no opportunity to go into the social arrangements of the country, but they may be briefly described by saying that the

poor remained poor, and the rich and powerful became more so. Peter did the best he could to improve *symptoms*, but did nothing to alter the *causes* of those symptoms. "Peter the Great was a madman, who built and destroyed with demoniac power."³ His first wife was too dull, so he incarcerated her in a convent and began a new life with a concubine who was nothing more than a camp follower, but she later became the Empress Catherine the First. "He was a real artist in lust—and, although hard-working, he abandoned himself from time to time to attacks of amorous frenzy in which age and sex mattered little to him."³ He killed his son because he considered him unfit to reign, but left the Empire to a camp strumpet who could neither read nor write (Note: all histories do not agree on this). He died in 1725, one history claiming that his death was hastened, if not caused by, venereal disease.

The period 1725-1741 is known as that of the "Favorites," which is self-explanatory. "Life at court became nothing but a succession of intrigues, acts of violence, and palace revolutions."¹ Catherine lasted from 1725 to 1727, when she died and was followed by the twelve-year-old Peter the Second, who lasted until 1730. He died of smallpox, and was followed by Anna. Anna died in 1740, after having given the Russians ten years of pure German bureaucratic rule that was chiefly noted for its secret police activities and the torture chamber. "The German domination lasted ten years. During this period the country was suffering from oppression and fear of denunciations, while the court was living in luxury, pleasure, and extravagance. Anna's idea of amusement seems strange to us. Her court was filled with silly jesters and queer misshapen freaks with whom the Empress loved to play."¹ From this ruler the throne passed to a baby. It was evident that the German influence was to continue under a Regent so Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, seized the government in a palace revolution, and arrested the baby and his parents (November 25, 1741). Naturally the country had not improved to any marked degree during these changes. Russia had fought wars with Poland and Turkey, and the peasants on the private estates were worse off than ever before, if possible.

Elizabeth (1741-1761) had little interest and less knowledge of state affairs. The country was run by lazy but good-natured favorites which, when all is considered, was good for it; there was a period of rest. Education and the church received some attention, as did banking and revenue laws. Of course there were wars, even during a time of comparative tranquility. There was one with Sweden, and the *Seven Years War* with Prussia. Elizabeth was followed by Peter the Third, in 1761. It is enough to say of this princeling that he was a half-wit, being mentally incompetent and physically impotent. On June 28, 1762, his wife, who became the Empress Catherine the Second (the Great) headed a palace revolution, deposed the Tzar, her husband, and had him made a prisoner on a nearby estate where he was shortly murdered during a drunken brawl with his guards.

The family succession here is a little complicated. Peter the Third was a grandson of Peter the Great, but he was a Dano-German Prince who had

been brought to Russia from Kiel. He married Catherine, afterward known as "The Great," who was a German Princess. They are supposed to have had a child, who later became Paul the First. But this child was not the son of the impotent Peter; he was born to Catherine by one Sergie Saltikov, a young chamberlain at the court. This fact completely breaks the line of royal succession, because Paul the First was not only a bastard but the son of a German Princess and a court chamberlain. Not that there is any importance, political or otherwise, in this situation; lovers, mistresses, and promiscuous amours were so universal in Russian life, and in particular in the royal families, that I doubt if any ruler really knew who his father was, and I mention it only as part of the national background, and to show the national temperament.

Catherine the Great accomplished wonders for the country. "In internal affairs she accomplished remarkable results. She reformed the provincial administration, and endowed the nobility and city inhabitants with *self government* (my italics). In her foreign policy she won notable "triumphs." "Her government was enlightened and humane. The philosophical ideas of this Empress left their mark not only upon legislation and politics but also upon the literary movement of her time."¹ Her object was—"that each government department shall have its own special functions and regulations so that good order shall be maintained in all things."¹ "Like all rationalist philosophers of her day, Catherine believed that a political and social order should be created in accordance with 'reason' and not on the basis of old and obsolete laws, dictated by ignorance or adopted under the stress of the Tartar rule."¹

There seems to me to be a great pathos in the work of Catherine, and others who strove as she did. In spite of their enlightened efforts they but served to hasten the thing they wanted to avoid. They improved; they educated; they opened the windows so the light of better things could penetrate their darkened country. Had others followed with equal wisdom, had there been opportunities for social betterment to take root and grow, had it been possible for education and improvement to *spread among the masses* to the end that they too should emerge from the darkness of a primeval culture, *then* the Russian Slavs would have acquired a social and cultural parity with people of the western nations, which would have precluded the horrors that have always been the evil destiny of a people but little removed from the bestial. But it was not to be! Isolated shafts of light served but to illuminate the misery of the interior, without lasting long enough to enable that condition to be improved. The symptoms were recognized, and treated, but their *causes* were left untouched.

Even the great Catherine could not save the country from its heritage of fighting, and resulting economic and social distress. Previous wars, and how many there had been, left their inevitable impressions in taxes, and problems of reconstruction that required even more money which, naturally, had to come from the peasants on the soil. These were ground to a condition of absolute flatness. But *still* it was not the question of taxation that was

the unbearable factor; they were used to that. "The landlords were abusing their peasants more and more until they reached the point of revolt."¹ The nobles had been freed from much of their service to the state, but the peasants were not freed of service to the nobles, and a peasant leader named Pososhkov advanced the theory that—"the real proprietor of the peasant is the All-Russian sovereign, and the landlord has only temporary use of him."¹ This pointed out an ancient connection between the service of the landlord to the state, and that of the peasants to the landlord as long as the landlord was serving, and acknowledged obligations to, the state. In other words, when the landlords ceased to serve the state the peasants, as state property, should no longer serve the landlords. This distinction was naturally disputed by the landlords, and the result was a huge rebellion which was suppressed by the military, and of course did the country no constructive good. A natural corollary of chaos is pestilence, which made its appearance. Instead of following the instructions of medical men the ignorant and superstitious people crowded into and around "holy places," which caused the pestilence to spread. The Archbishop tried to disperse such a crowd at the image of the Holy Virgin near the Kremlin, and "the infuriated mob turned on the Archbishop and killed him, and proceeded to pillage the Kremlin itself."¹ As this epidemic spread in central Russia *another* rebellion broke out, similar in many ways to that of the famous Razin of which we have already made mention. It was a terrible repetition of a terrible past, with similar terrible consequences. It was put down by force, and *smashed*. "But severe reprisals had no effect in pacifying the rebels; they merely increased their sullen resentment and at last drove them to another revolt."¹ One Pugachev, a vagabond (I cannot understand why there were any but vagabonds in Russia) gave himself out as the Tzar Peter the Third, who was dead. "Peter was too well known in central Russia to arouse any enthusiasm to put him back on the throne, but—among an oppressed people burning with hate and a sense of cruel wrong one Tzar was as good a pretext for a revolt as another."¹ This is the *third* successive revolt. Pugachev raised an Army of terrible persons, and as it advanced it "aroused the brutalized serfs against the lords, the common soldiers against the officers, the debtors against the creditors."¹ "Pretty soon the countryside was ablaze with the flame of burning manor houses, factories and cities, and the air filled with the cries of the families of nobles, merchants, and imperial officers as they were being tortured and murdered. A panic seized the population and it soon spread to other parts of Russia, even to the capital."¹ The Empress Catherine sent her best General to face this situation, but owing to wars with Poland and Turkey she was short of troops. And Moscow, the capital, was on the verge of revolt. The nobles and the landlords rallied around the troops, bringing their personal guards and a sort of militia with them, and these forces resisted the rebellion of Pugachev; but before he was crushed the General commanding died. Next year the revolt broke out *again*, and the Empress was so frightened that she recalled the world-famous General Suvorov from the Turkish front and placed him in command of the situation. He eventually captured

the rebel leader who was later executed. "Stringent measures were taken against the seditious mass of peasants, and all those who participated in the revolt were cruelly punished."¹ I will let this theme pass here; there is no need to repeat the same thing over again.

At this point I need to say a word about the origin of these verbatim quotations. In order that a wrong impression may not be gathered from so many references to one book, I would say that its author was the tutor in Russian history to several children of the Imperial family of Russia, and he used this book. A compilation of the lessons given to the Imperial children cannot be considered as exaggerations of facts, and certainly their own country is not being treated with either malice or enmity. As the book was written, and the lessons given, long before the World War, it follows there cannot be any post-war propaganda. I have deliberately selected this particular book *because it is conservative*, and presumably places Russian history *in the best and most favorable light*. And I resort to quotations so the reader will not conclude that I have distorted what I have read. Now to continue the narrative.

The Pugachev uprising, coupled with the French revolution, appeared to Catherine and her advisers as an indication of what should be expected if the serfs were freed. For so far-sighted and enlightened a woman it seems strange that she could not see the source of real danger, and proceed to eradicate its cause by increasing education among the masses, and by increasing their happiness in life. Surely contentment was never attained by grinding the wretched lives out of such persons as these. I have already said so much about events that were typical of Catherine's reign that I will not even mention other wars and uprisings, it being enough to say there were such.

In 1796 Catherine was followed by Paul the First, son (?) of Peter the Third. "When he ascended the throne at the age of forty-two Paul was a broken man, physically, mentally, and spiritually."¹ He feared revolution, and it is recalled that he "drilled and paraded his soldiers to the point of exhaustion, he punished them until they bled, but did not make an efficient fighting force out of them." This description fits his reign. He could pull down, but he could not build. He reacted against every previous liberal influence. Woe to him whom Paul suspected of "Pernicious free-thinking." Because of its harshness Paul's rule has been called the "Reign of Terror."¹ With this depressing situation at home the Russian Armies under the incomparable Suvorov fought France, and campaigned in Italy and Switzerland.

The Military Governor of St. Petersburg headed a plot to remove the unbalanced Paul from the throne, and in the palace struggle that followed Paul was killed on March 11, 1801. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander the First, known as "The Blessed" (1801-1825), and God knows Russia needed him. First of all we will run over Alexander's wars, and then shelve that part of the subject. During the twenty-four years of his reign he fought Napoleon, Sweden, and Turkey, which last war was continued for *six* years. After that Napoleon invaded Russia and captured

Moscow, from which place Alexander drove the French across Europe until he entered Paris on March 31, 1813, just three hundred and twenty-six days after the evacuation of Russia by the French Army.

Alexander had been personally trained for his duties by his grandmother, Catherine the Great; he was an able and a gifted man. After the tragic death of his father he issued a proclamation in which he promised to govern "according to the laws and after the heart of Catherine the Great, and to follow her wise intentions."¹ He repealed irritating laws, restored charters, and pardoned those who were in prison without trial. He tried to reform the educational standards of the country, but we have already seen with what results. The light was too blinding for the people. "It was clear that Emperor Alexander had lost faith in the ideals of his youth and had given free rein to undisguised reaction against all the reforming endeavors that had once been so attractive to him."¹ In 1825 he was succeeded by Nicholas the First, a son of the Emperor Paul. Alexander left no children, and his brother Constantine refused the throne. Some politicians started a riot in St. Petersburg, hoping to attain their own ends. The Sailors of the Guard and several regiments of soldiers took part in this, and were shot down before order was established again.

Nicholas was a typical *family man*, a first-class citizen but an indifferent Tzar. His wars were with Poland, Persia, and Turkey; he suppressed a revolution in Hungary, and fought the Crimean War during which the siege of Sevastopol lasted for three hundred and fifty days. He also fought against Egypt.

The efforts of Alexander to enlighten the people had resulted in their becoming blinded; the student class could not stand the comparison of their country with western civilization, and it seemed to these that nihilism and revolution were the means to win a sudden and complete uplift of cultural standards. There was too much, and too sudden, enlightenment among a few, and none among the masses. As the student class was largely composed of the nobility it followed that the Tzar should turn against these as a class, and surround himself with an obedient bureaucracy. The pure selfishness of the nobles is noted, in that they wanted everything from the Tzar, but gave nothing to their own peasants. "The complaints of the Decembrists about the miserable condition of the peasants, the lack of good laws, the corruption of the judges, the highhandedness of the officials, and the ignorance of the masses revealed real evils in Russian life. These evils must be done away with, and he himself as autocrat must do it."¹ Between the nobility and the bureaucracy there grew a bitter hatred. We have touched on this before. The nobles, who had furnished most of the educated men, were crushed, and withdrew from public life. "Not since the days of the Empress Anna and Peter the Great had there been such a shake-up in society."¹ There was started an organization known as "His Majesty's Own Chancellery," the *Third Section* of which was destined to develop, or degenerate, into what was later called "The 3rd., Section of the Secret Police," than which there

has never been in all time a more hideous and complete organization for graft, corruption, blackmail, murder, and original sin.

Due to wars and national disorders the finances were in great confusion. Nicholas realized that something had to be done for the peasants but feared to free them, therefore a return was made to the patriarchal and *communal* forms of rural life. Those on the *crown lands* were formed into six thousand communes, and several such communes were a "township"; both these were given the right to *elect elders*, or *heads*, for the administration of their local affairs. The peasants on the *crown lands* were instructed in better agricultural methods, given more land, and provided with grain in times of crop failure. But the peasants on *private estates* were left about as they had always been, and but little could be done "to loosen the grip of the landlords on their serfs." The efforts of Nicholas, like those of Catherine and Alexander, were pathetic as seen in these later days. They turned on a light that blinded. "The apprehensions of the government lest the schools become carriers of dangerous political influences resulted in a number of restrictive measures." . . . "The teaching of philosophy was abolished; young people were no longer sent abroad to prepare for professorships; the number of students at each university was limited to three hundred. Military discipline was introduced into the universities and the higher classes of the gymnasiums. The censorship was made much more strict, and political discussion was prohibited either in print or on the platform. The slightest shadow of suspicion that a citizen had lost his 'integrity of opinion' and had become unreliable in a political sense was sufficient to bring him into disfavor with the authorities and have him punished *without trial*"¹ (my italics). I think this is sufficient to carry my theme through the time of Nicholas the First, so I will leave him on the date of his death, which was February 18, 1855; but I ask the reader to note that this background is now approaching the time of the 1917 revolution.

Alexander the Second, "The Emancipator" (1855-1881), had been educated and trained for his position, whereas his father had not. He was a gentle and kindly man, with an open mind and an approachable disposition. There are always so many wars, and they are so tedious, that I will mention them first, and then put them aside. They all bear on the mentality, and the poverty, and the unrest, of the country. After ending the Crimean War Alexander fought the following: Turkey, Khiva, Bokhara, an insurrection in Poland, a series of conflicts with nomadic tribes in Asia, and revolutionary activities in Russia proper that amounted to almost the same thing. "Alexander II ascended the throne at a time of grave difficulties. The exhausting and unsuccessful War (Crimean war) had shaken the foundations of the empire."¹ After the conclusion of peace Alexander issued a proclamation in which he said in part: "May Russia's domestic prosperity be consolidated and enhanced; may justice and mercy reign in her tribunals; may there be everywhere, with redoubled vigor, a striving for enlightenment and all useful activities."¹ This was followed by the emancipation of the serfs in 1861. There followed reforms in provincial administration, in city governments,

and in the military service. There was nothing half-hearted in Alexander; he went the whole way. He improved the press, censorship, finance, and education in general.

The serfs were free at last, but the land still belonged to the original owners. Even Alexander was not omniscient. It was understood that the landlords would permit the freed peasants to occupy their "homesteads," *i.e.*, cottage and garden, and to work in the fields in order to make a living; in return for this the ex-serfs were to pay their landlords either in labor or in money. That was the beginning of the end! The peasants could buy their homesteads, and a field in which to work, provided they could get the money to do so; but where was a Russian ex-serf to get any money when he had to work on landlord's land at whatever the landlord would give him, or take the alternative of not working and starve as a consequence? Besides this, the landlords did *not have to sell*. When a peasant bought his bit of land he was called a "peasant proprietor," and when he was dependent on his landlord he was called a "*temporarily bound peasant*." The government arranged "buying out funds," by which money was supposed to be advanced to peasants who wished to own their land, and it was to be paid back within forty-nine years. There were also "peace arbitrators," whose duty it was to see that the buyer and the seller agreed upon a price that was fair to both. All these affairs were in the hands of, and were conducted by, the nobles, *who were themselves the landlords*, or belonged to the always privileged land-owning class. From this situation it does not require any imagination to figure out just how many ex-serfs remained "*temporarily bound peasants*" forever and eternally; either this, or they owed money or labor, or both, to their landlords while enjoying whatever political fiction their status may have entitled them to. Alexander was one of the most remarkable men, and one of the best men, who ever lived; for pure nobility of purpose and effort he should rank among the very highest. But he was a human being, and even he could not solve the problem created by freeing serfs without a means of livelihood. Instead of being in the political power of their landlords they were in an equally dependent economic power, which amounted to the same thing no matter what name it went by. The basic *cause* of Russia's unrest and misery being unchanged, naturally the resulting *effects* were unchanged.

The results of the fermentation aroused by Alexander's efforts have already been touched upon under the heading of CHURCH AND AUTOCRACY. After the termination of the war against Turkey revolutionary activities increased at an alarming rate. The life of the Tzar was attempted time and again. The severe reprisals of the government—"proved unavailing, however, for the revolutionary terror did not cease, and the public, while outwardly intimidated by official reprisals, was kept in a state of excitement and resentment."¹ On March 1, 1881, the Emperor was killed by a bomb.

Alexander the Third (1881-1894) reversed the policy of his father, naturally, as a matter of action and reaction. His reign was unusual, in that it was free of wars, there being only one minor conflict with the Afghans.

The condition of neither the nobles nor the peasants was satisfactory. The country was suffering from an overdose of liberalism, and needed time, which it did not get, in which to settle the disputes and the hatreds of a thousand years. A new trouble was brewing too, the danger of which was not suspected. Factories began to enter the country, thereby adding an industrial situation to the age-long agrarian agony. "The development of the factory system in Russia gave employment to many idle peasants, and turned them into an industrial proletariat. Their condition was rather miserable and conflicts between them and their employers became common and at times serious. In the reign of Alexander III a beginning was made in labor legislation in order to protect the employees from undue exploitation by their employers."¹

Alexander the Third's reign was quiet, reactionary, and constructive; probably it was what his country needed most,—a rest under a firm hand. He died a natural death in October, 1894, and was succeeded by his son, Nicholas the Second (1894-1917), the last of the Russian Emperors. If Nicholas had had what we call "a chance" it is probable that he would have accomplished much for his country; but he was plunged into events that were beyond him. Times had changed, the world had progressed, and the Nemesis of his class was approaching swiftly. After his efforts at the Hague, in which he sought—"means of averting the calamities which threaten the whole world," he was plunged into the war with Japan. The defeat in a military way was not as serious to the country as the political and social upheavals that ensued. There had been a disastrous famine in 1891-1892, from the social and economic consequences of which the country had never wholly recovered. The bureaucratic government was detested, and in protest against its inefficiency and corruptness there were riots, strikes, and demonstrations. Secret societies grew and multiplied. There was a social explosion after the Japanese War, and in 1905 a huge demonstration in St. Petersburg was fired on and many people were killed. This was followed by peasant riots, and a mutiny in the Navy. Efforts to alleviate the *causes* of these conditions were frustrated by the bureaucracy and the reactionary circles, all of whom were so saturated with the philosophy of the middle ages that they expected to retain autocracy and class privilege in Russia forever. Under these conditions Russia entered the World War in 1914. There followed battles and campaigns, shortage of ammunition and food, the breakdown of transportation, the defeat of Armies, the incompetence and corruption of a bureaucracy, the death of millions, and the woe of a nation. On the 24th of February, 1917, there were some demonstrations in the streets of Petrograd, nothing more, and nothing less. On the 27th, the military sided with the people, and on the 28th the monarchy was overthrown. That was about all, and I say—there was not, and still is not, anything *new* in the chain of causes and effects, actions and reactions, that have typified Russian history from the chronicles of the ninth century to the last revolution. The only thing that *is* new is the completeness of a 180 degree reversal of the social order and, for the first time, the dominance of a philosophy that

had been struggling for expression with increasing violence since the period of *unification*, in the time of Ivan the Third (1485).

To complete my chain of thought it is necessary to refer to the national literature for a moment. I do not know when or why Shakhnovski ceased writing, but the last Russian author whose work he deals with is Leo Tolstoy, and the last date he mentions is 1901. It is evident, therefore, that he was not influenced by the World War and its concomitant revolution. This appears to be equally true of Serge Tomkeyeff, who completed the reference,² and whose last mentioned date is 1912.

The entire history of Russian literature is in keeping with the progress of events in Slav national life. It is depressing, filled with tragedy, pathos, and a steadily increasing spirit of revolt. The dominating strains are of terror and terrorism, rebellion, despair, and mysticism, coupled with a continuous urge of something primordial and savage. Creative sentiments are wholly lacking. I will sum it up in three words: hate, revolt, mysticism. The mere titles of standard works written by famous authors are a sure indication of the spiritual and cultural level of their times. Without being too tedious I will pick out some typical examples that cover the last hundred years: *The Last Death*, *The Death of Goethe*, *Infidelity Simulated*, *The Demon*, *The Bitter Lot*, *The Second Song of the Coachman Kudriavitch*, *Reflections of a Villager*, *The Memoirs of a Madman*, *The Mishaps of Wit*, *Dead Souls*, *Dilettantism in Learning*, *The Pretender*, *The Wolves*, *Strange Woe*, *The Foundling*, *The Kingdom of Darkness*, *Anton the Unfortunate*, *The Pork Butcher*, *Old Man's Sin*, *The Unfortunates*, *War and Peace*, *The Power of Darkness*, *The House of the Dead*, *Crime and Punishment*, *The Idiot*, *The Possessed (or Devils)*, *The Red Flower*, *Those Who Grew Cold*, *Creatures That Were Once Men*, *The Seven Who Were Hanged*, *King Hunger*, *The Tale of What Was Not*. These are sufficient to trace the chain of thought that actuated Russian literature; it is grotesque and weird. The result of ages of physical oppression and intellectual repression are infallibly stamped upon the writings of every era, so that the suppression of spiritual aspirations stands out in strong relief as an indication of cultural standards and national ambitions. I will close this line of supplementary research by quoting directly from page 175 of reference,² in which the author himself quotes from something that I consider *conservative*, and *typical* of Russian thought as it led up to, and culminated in, the 1917 revolution:

"Our survey of modern Russian literature would not be complete without mentioning B. Savinkov, writing under the name of V. Ropshin. Some time ago he was an active member of the Terrorist revolutionary party, but after the revolution of 1905 a profound crisis happened, not only to him but to the whole Russian revolutionary movement. His novels, almost autobiographical, give us the best illustration of the psychology of the later revolutionaries. His first novel, *The Pale Horse*, appeared in 1909, and was called by D. Merezhkovski the most Russian book of the period.

"It takes the form of a diary of a Terrorist. This type was often described by the Russian authors. The most striking figure of a revolution-

ary is given by Stepniak in the 'nineties. It was then a clearly defined character, with internal reasoning, simply pursuing his ideal in which he had an absolute faith. Ropshin's hero is a different kind of man. He is no longer a believer, his mind is unbalanced, unsettled, full of doubts and indecisions. Hamletism has spoken its last word in *Pale Horse*.

"Gogol wrote *Dead Souls*, but the revolutionaries of Ropshin could be called 'the living dead,' 'I understood,' says the hero of *Pale Horse*, 'that I do not want to live any more. I am tired of my words, my thoughts, my wishes. I am tired of men and this life.' In his isolation he despises and hates the people and sees no reason, 'Why is it right to kill for the sake of an ideal, for one's country, and not for one's own sake? Who can answer me?' He looks with contempt on his former friend, an ardent revolutionary. 'The world to him is simple as an alphabet. There are slaves on one side, masters on the other. The slaves revolt against the masters. It is right that a slave should kill. It is wrong that a slave should be killed. A day will come when the slaves shall conquer. Then there will be a paradise on earth. All men will be equal, all well fed, and all will be free. Excellent indeed. I don't believe in a paradise on earth, and don't believe in a paradise in heaven. I don't want to be a slave, not even a free slave!' (Note: my mind reverts to the '*temporarily bound peasants*' of whom mention has been made). The revolutionary is transformed into a philosophical rationalist with an admixture of a religious mysticism. He broke with society and is 'standing alone' in the 'night which is incomprehensibly silent.' 'I have walked a hard road. What is the end?—' he asks. Suicide is the only way left for a man who said: 'I am with nobody,' because life gets its strength from society and the individual perishes in his beautiful isolation. It is what Andreief told us before (*Thought, Black Maskers*).

"In 1912, Ropshin published his next novel, *The Tale of What Was Not*, where he again describes the crisis of revolutionary spirit, the psychology of the crowd, and the powerlessness of an individual."

The foregoing is typical, *absolutely typical*, of the spirit of Russian literature and, hence, of Russian educated thought at the outbreak of the World War. With the historic background that I have sketched, and with this example of national intellectuality as a corollary of that background, I will now leave the reader to form his own conclusions as to later causes and effects. Please note that I have taken *no sides*; I have neither justified nor condemned. I have begun at the very beginning and traced a theme through several channels that all ended in the 1917 revolution. The effects were visible to everybody, but I wanted to know the *causes*.

Shakhnovski says: "The Russian renaissance came two centuries after the Western." This would locate the Russian renaissance in the era covering the period from Catherine the Great to Alexander the Second, and I would be inclined to let it rest there, but —! Many things have happened since Shakhnovski wrote his book on Russian literature, and if he should look down a vista of history that includes the World War and the Russian revolution it might be that he would change his opinion. Although there was

nothing new *in events*, or *their causes*, there was this change *in conditions*—an hereditary class that had proved itself incompetent for centuries was *completely dispossessed for the first time*. Something that was an historic abomination *was ended*. I am simply stating it *as a fact*, neither condoning nor criticizing. A rule of historic iniquity *ended*. Now, if Shakhnovski could look down a vista that includes *that event*; is it not possible that he might revise his estimate, and suspend judgment until it became certain that the real renaissance was not born until February, 1917?

With this background the reader can form his own opinion as to time and its developments. As I survey the histories I have read, and consider the invariable rise of the Russian Slavs after every crushing calamity that has beaten them into the very dirt, and when I recall the speed with which they have reconditioned themselves throughout the centuries, I am led to believe that within ten years from this time they will have evolved themselves into the greatest and most progressive nation they have *ever* been.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCE OF QUOTATIONS

Korff, Izvolski, Rosen, Professor E. A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin, and many others have left their impressions upon me, but this paper is founded mostly on the following works which are arranged in the order of their relative influence. I have read only the English versions.

¹ History of Russia, S. F. Platanov, University of St. Petersburg.

² Short History of Russian Literature, Shakhnovski and Tomkeyeff.

³ Catherine the Great, Katherine Anthony.

⁴ History of Russia, Rambaud.

⁵ The Eclipse of Russia, E. J. Dillon.

⁶ Russia in 1926, R. F. and M. S. McWilliams.

Verbatim works are numbered so as to refer to the above works. Histories repeat and overlap each other, recounting the same things in different words. Nearly all quotations are from Professor Platanov's History of Russia, because it is easier to cross-reference one book for such a purpose than to search and check through several for the same facts. All dates and facts are guaranteed, allowing for errors that may occur through unaided investigations and subsequent transcribing.

AN OLD TIME FIGHTING MARINE

BY THE HISTORICAL SECTION, HEADQUARTERS, U.S.M.C.

AT THE outbreak of the War of 1812 the Marines of the frigate *Essex* were commanded by First Lieutenant John M. Gamble. This officer had entered the Marine Corps in July, 1809, being commissioned Second Lieutenant during that month. He had received previously an appointment as midshipman, but apparently never served under it. It is impossible to ascertain his first station, but the first muster roll on file in the Marine Corps archives on which his name appears is that for the marines of the *Essex* in October, 1811.

Lieutenant Gamble was of a very distinguished service family; his father, Major William Gamble, was an officer in the revolutionary war; his oldest brother, Captain Thomas Gamble of the navy, died in the Mediterranean while in command of the U.S.S. *Erie*; another brother, Peter Gamble, was killed in the battle of Lake Champlain while first lieutenant of the flag ship; the youngest brother, Lieutenant Francis Gamble, died in the West Indies while in command of one of the schooners at that station.

This article is chiefly concerned with Lieutenant Gamble's experiences in the South Pacific, which were of an extremely adventurous and romantic nature. The story is begun by quotations from Chapter 23 of Major McClellan's History of the Marine Corps:

"Marines under command of Captain John M. Gamble shared in the glories and the losses of Porter in his cruise in the *Essex* in the Southern Pacific. Captain Gamble had with him two sergeants, two corporals, one fifer, one drummer and twenty-five privates. The *Essex* was nominally one of the squadron of three vessels, under Commodore Bainbridge, the other two being the *Constitution* and *Hornet*. Circumstances, however, prevented them from acting in concert. She sailed from the Delaware on October 27, 1812, with orders to rendezvous with the *Constitution* and *Hornet* first at Port Praya, Island of St. Jago, and secondly at Fernando Noronha. But the three vessels never joined at these places. The *Essex* was singularly unfortunate in not falling in with an enemy of any sort until after crossing the equator on December 11, 1813. The packet *Nocton*, however, was captured the next day; but as this prize was returning to America she was recaptured. Some Marines were on her.

"By February, 1813, the *Essex* was well in the Pacific. The middle of March found the *Essex* at Valparaiso. To the astonishment of Captain Porter, he found that Chile had declared itself independent of Spain; also that the Spanish Viceroy of Peru had sent out cruisers to capture American ships. About the 25th the Peruvian privateer *Nereyda* was captured. After being disarmed, she was released. The *Montezuma* was captured on April 29, 1813 in a boat attack in which 'Lieutenant Gamble of the Marines was in the gig'. The *Georgianna* and *Policy* were captured soon after. The *Georgianna* was armed and designated a 'sloop of war', and a small guard of Marines, taken from the *Essex* was placed on board under command of a corporal.

"On April 30, 1813, Captain Porter published a commendatory general order to the 'Sailors and Marines' stating that up to that date nearly half a million dollars worth of the enemy's property had been captured, and warmly praising his officers and men.

"About the 29th of May, 1813, the British Letter-of-Marque *Atlantic* was captured and renamed the *Essex Junior*, while the *Greenwich* was made a prize about May 30. Small guards of Marines from the *Essex* were placed on board each of these vessels.

"I put Lieutenant Gamble of the Marines in charge of the *Greenwich*', wrote Captain Porter in his Journal; 'I had much confidence in the discretion of this gentleman', and 'put two expert seamen with him as mates, one of whom was a good navigator'.

"Captain Porter now had with him the *Essex*, *Georgianna*, *Essex Junior*, *Greenwich*, *Montezuma* and *Policy*.

"On the 14th of July, 1813, the *Essex*, *Georgianna* and *Greenwich* captured the *Seringapatam*, *New Zealander* and *Charlton*. The *Greenwich*, under command of Captain Gamble, took a conspicuous part in this victory.

"Captain Porter was 'much gratified with the bold manner in which the *Greenwich* bore down on' the enemy ship. 'Closing with the *Seringapatam*, the *Essex* being a long distance to leeward, the *Greenwich* brought her to action, and after a few broadsides, the English ship struck'. The *Seringapatam* made an attempt to escape before possession could be taken, but 'She was frustrated by the perseverance of the *Greenwich*'.

"An officer who was standing near Captain Porter on the *Essex* wrote an interesting account of Captain Gamble after the engagement. According to this description Captain Porter 'Chewed as much tobacco and kept his poor spy-glass as constantly employed as ever I knew him to.' At one time, when the *Seringapatam* tacked, Captain Porter became more anxious than ever; fearful you would tack at the same time and receive a raking shot, he exclaimed: 'Now, Mr. Gamble, if you'll only stand on five minutes and then tack, I'll make you a Prince'. You stood on a while, when he again exclaimed: 'Now is your time'; just then we observed your ship in stays, which gave you the raking shot that did the enemy so much injury. So, my dear fellow, you stand a chance of being prined, knighted, or something else. The Captain was much pleased, put the spy-glass under his arm, walked aft, and appeared to think all safe.'

"On July 14, 1813, Captain Porter wrote these words to 'Lieutenant John M. Gamble, commanding the prize ship *Greenwich*': 'Allow me to return to you my thanks for your handsome conduct in bringing the *Seringapatam* to action which greatly facilitated her capture, while it prevented the possibility of her escape. Be assured, Sir, that I shall make a suitable representation of the affair to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy'. On February 10, 1816, Captain Porter wrote that during a great part of his cruise in the South Seas 'Captain Gamble continued in command of one of my most valuable prizes, and while in that situation brought to action with an inferior force, and caused to surrender, an armed vessel of the enemy which had long been the terror of the American ships which had been engaged in commercial and other pursuits in that ocean'.

"The *Essex* and her prizes anchored in Banks' Bay on August 22, 1813. The prizes, under Porter's orders of August 21st, were directed to proceed to the Cove inside Narborough. These orders were addressed to Lieutenant John M. Gamble, 'Prize-Master of the Ship *Greenwich*', and provided that 'The crew of the *Greenwich* will be kept complete for the protection of the other vessels; and, in the event of being attacked, you will call on the other Prize-Masters and their men to assist on board your ship; but it is expected you will only act on the defensive'. Captain Porter then gave Lieutenant Gamble instructions what to do if he did not appear within six weeks. Similar orders were given to the other Prize-Masters. Porter sailed on August 24th, and cruised about the islands until September 8th, looking for English ships. On September 14th, the *Essex* captured the British Letter-of-Marque *Sir Andrew Hammond*. A crew was put aboard the prize which proceeded to Banks' Bay to join the other prizes.

"Lieutenant Gamble now boarded the *Essex*, which again put to sea, but finding no vessels, returned and anchored among her prizes. On August 30th, the *Essex Junior* rejoined the fleet, bringing news of Mr. Madison's reelection.

"On the 2nd of October the *Essex* again got under way and stood out to sea and after considerable cruising arrived at the Island of Nookaheevah, late in that month.

On November 18, 1813, the American flag was hoisted over the Island which was formally taken possession of for the United States and called Madison's Island, in honor of the President. Porter published a written proclamation which was witnessed by Gamble. On December 9, 1813, Captain Porter with the *Essex* and *Essex Junior*, sailed for Valparaiso, leaving the *Seringapatam*, *Hammond* and *Greenwich* at the Island all in charge of Lieutenant Gamble."

The tale is now carried on by Captain Gamble's own report to the Secretary of the Navy, prepared on his return to the United States:

New York, August, 1815.

"Sir:

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 12th of December, 1813, the day on which the *Essex* frigate, and *Essex Junior*, took their departure from Nookaheevah, I was left in port Anna Maria Bay, with eighteen men under my command, and six prisoners of war, in charge of the establishment on shore, together with the prize-ships *Greenwich*, *Seringapatam*, and *Sir Andrew Hammond*, with orders from Captain Porter to remain five and a half calendar months at that place—at the expiration of which time, should he not return, or send me further instructions how to act, I was, if possible, to man two of the ships, and after taking every article of value out of the other, and burning that ship, to repair to the port of Valparaiso—where, in the event of my not finding the frigate or additional orders, I was authorized to dispose of one of the ships to the best advantage, taking on board the other all the men under my charge, as well as the prize-crews of the different ships then in that port, and proceed to the United States.

"After receiving those instructions, my first object was, agreeably to the wish of Captain Porter, to fill the ship *New Zealander* with oil from other ships; and on the 28th of the same month she took her departure for the United States, with a cargo of nineteen hundred and fifty barrels, and well found in every respect for so long a voyage.

"With regret, sir, I have to inform you, the frigate had not got clear of the Marquesas, before we discovered in the natives a hostile disposition towards us, who in a few days became so insolent, that I found it absolutely necessary, not only for the security of the ships and property on shore, but for our personal safety, to land my men and regain by force of arms the many articles they had in the most daring manner stolen from the encampment; and what was of still greater importance, to prevent, if possible, their putting threats into execution, which might have been attended with the most serious consequences on our part, from duty requiring my men to be so much separated.

"I, however, had the satisfaction to accomplish my wish without firing a musket, and from that time lived in perfect amity with them, until the 7th May following, when my distressed situation placed me in their power.

"Before mentioning the lamentable events of that day, and the two succeeding ones, I shall give you a brief account of a few preceding occurrences which were sources of great uneasiness to me.

"The first was the death of John Witter (a faithful old marine) who was unfortunately drowned in the surf on the afternoon of the 28th of February, and the desertion of four of my men; the one Isaac Coffin (black man) had deserted from the *Essex* the day before she sailed out of the bay, and was then a prisoner for attempting the second time to make his escape from the ships. They took the advantage of a dark night, and left the bay in a whale-boat, unobserved by any person, all, excepting the prisoner, having the watch on deck. They took with them several muskets, a supply of ammunition, and many things of but little value. My attempt to pursue them was prevented, by their destroying, in a great measure, the only remaining boat at that time seaworthy.

"On the 12th April began to rig the ships *Seringapatam*, and *Sir Andrew Hammond*, which, as I calculated, employed the men until the 1st May. All hands were then engaged in getting the remainder of the property from the *Greenwich* to the *Seringapatam*, as I began to despair of the frigate rejoining me at that place.

"The work went on well, and the men were obedient to my orders, though I discovered an evident change in their countenances, which led me to suppose there was something wrong in agitation, and under that impression had all the muskets, ammunition, and small arms of every description taken to the *Greenwich* (the ship I lived on board of) from the other ships, as a necessary precaution against a surprise from my own men.

"On the 7th May, while on board the *Seringapatam* on duty which required my being present, I was suddenly and violently attacked by the men employed in that ship. After struggling a short time, and receiving many bruises, I was thrown down on the deck and my hands and legs immediately tied. They then threw me on the second deck, thence dragged me into the cabin, and confined me to the run, where in a few minutes midshipman Feltus, and acting midshipman Clapp were thrown in, tied in the same manner as myself: the scuttle was then nailed down and a sentinel placed over it.

"After spiking all the guns of the *Greenwich*, and of the fort, and those of the *Sir Andrew Hammond* that were loaded, plundering the ships of every thing valuable—committing many wanton depredations on shore, taking all arms and ammunition from the *Greenwich*; sending for Robert White, the man who was sent out of the *Essex* for mutinous conduct, and bending the necessary sails, they stood out of the bay, with a light wind off the land.

"My fellow prisoners, and shortly after myself, were then taken out of the run, and placed in the cabin, under the immediate charge of several sentinels.

"Shortly after getting clear of the bay, one of the sentinels, though he had been repeatedly cautioned against putting his finger on the trigger, fired a pistol, the contents of which passed through my heel a little below the ankle bone.

"I had not received the wound a moment before the men on deck pointed their muskets down the sky-light, and were in the act of firing, when the sentinel prevented them by saying the pistol was accidentally discharged.

"At 9 o'clock, the night dark, and the wind blowing fresh, after receiving by request from the mutineers a barrel of powder, and three old muskets, I was put in a leaky boat, where I found my unfortunate companions.

"In that situation, after rowing at least six miles, and every person exhausted from the great exertion made to prevent the boat from sinking, we reached the *Greenwich*, where I found my few remaining men anxiously looking out for me, and seriously alarmed at the conduct of the savages. They had already begun to plunder the encampment, and were informed by Wilson (a man who had lived among them for several years, and who, as I afterwards learnt, was not only instrumental to the mutiny, but had in my absence plundered the *Sir Andrew Hammond*) of our defenceless situation.

"Finding it impossible to comply with that part of my instructions directing me to remain in the bay, until the 27th May—I thought it most advisable to repair to the port of Valparaiso; and with that view every soul, assisted by George Ross, and William Brudewell, (traders living on the island for the purpose of collecting sandal wood) exerted themselves in making the necessary preparations to depart.

"My first object was to put the *Sir Andrew Hammond* in a situation that we might get under way at any moment. That done, all hands were engaged in getting the few articles of value from shore, and endeavoring to recover the stolen property from the *Sir Andrew Hammond*, when the savages made an unprovoked and wanton attack upon us, in which I have, with the deepest regret, to inform, midshipman William Feltus, John Thomas, Thomas Gibbs, and William Brudewell were massacred, and Peter Caddington (marine) dangerously wounded; but he made his escape together with William Worth, by swimming some distance, when they were taken out of the water by midshipman Clapp, and the only three men left. Our situation at that moment was most desperate—the savages put off in every direction with a view to intercept the boat, and board the ship, but were driven back by my firing the few guns we had just before loaded with grape and canister shot. Before the boat returned, and the guns were reloaded, they made the second attempt, and afterwards repeated attempts, first to board the *Sir Andrew*

Hammond, and then the *Greenwich*—but were repulsed by our keeping up a constant firing. During this time several hundred were employed in pulling down the houses, and plundering the encampment, while others were in the fort, endeavouring (assisted by Wilson who had received several casks of powder from the mutineers) to get the spikes out of the guns.

"As soon as William Worth had recovered a little strength after being so long in the water, I sent the boat to the *Greenwich*, for John Pittenger (a sick man) and some things that were indispensably necessary, and with orders to burn that ship, and return with all possible despatch, as our ammunition was nearly all expended, and we had no other means of keeping the savages one moment out of the ship. We then bent the jib and spanker, cut the moorings, and luckily had a light breeze that carried us clear of the bay, with six cartridges only remaining.

"It was then we found our situation most distressing. In attempting to run the boat up, it broke in two parts, and we were compelled to cut away from the bows our only anchor, not being able to cat it. We mustered altogether eight souls—out of which there was one cripple confined to his bed, one man dangerously wounded, one sick, one convalescent, a feeble old man just recovering from the scurvy, and myself unable to lend any further assistance, the exertions of the day having so greatly inflamed my wound as to produce a violent fever—leaving midshipman Clapp, and two men only capable of doing duty. In that state, destitute of charts and of every means of getting to windward, I saw but one alternative, to run the trade winds down, and if possible make the Sandwich Islands, in hopes of either falling in with some of the Canton ships (that being their principal place of rendezvous), or of obtaining some assistance from Tamaah-maah, the king of the Windward Islands.

"No time was lost in bending the topsails, and on the 10th of May we took our departure from Roberts Island. On the 25th of the same month made Owhyhee, and on the 30th, after suffering much, came to an anchor in Whytete bay, at the Island of Whoohoo, where I found Captain Winship, several officers of ships, and a number of men, from whom (particularly Captain W.) I received every assistance their situation could afford me.

"The natives, though at first surprised at our deplorable condition, and inquisitive to know the cause of it, which I did not think prudent to inform them, supplied the ship with fresh meat, fruits, and vegetables, partly on condition that I would take the chief men of the island, and some others with their property up the Windward Island, (where I found it necessary to go,) after shipping some men, in order to procure a supply of salt provisions from the king. From thence it was my intention to have proceeded to Valparaiso in compliance with my instructions from Captain Porter—but I was unfortunately captured on the passage by the English ship *Cherub* of twenty guns. I was somewhat surprised to hear captain Tucker say (when I pointed out a valuable canoe, and many other articles which I assured him was the property of the natives, and that I was merely conveying them, and it, from the one island to the other, the weather being too boisterous at that time for them to make the passage in their canoes,) that every thing found in a prize-ship belonged to the captors.

"So that I had the mortification to see the people from whom I had received so much kindness, sent on shore, deprived of all they had been collecting for twelve months past, and were about to present to their king as a tribute imposed upon them.

"The *Cherub* then proceeded to Atooi, where after capturing the ship *Charon*, and making many fruitless attempts to get the cargo of that ship, and of several others that had been deposited on the island, under the immediate protection of the king of the Leeward Islands, she took her departure on the 15th July from that place, and on the 28th November following, arrived at Rio de Janeiro with her prizes, touching on the passage for refreshments at Otaheite and at Valparaiso. During her stay at the latter place, the frigates *Briton* and *Tagus* arrived from the Marquesas, where they had been in search of the ships left under my charge.

"On the 15th of December the prisoners were sent on shore, having received the most rigorous treatment from Captain Tucker, during their long confinement in his ship, and the greater part of them, like the natives, left destitute of every thing, save the clothes on their backs. The men belonging to the *Essex* had but little to lose, but those I shipped at Waahoo had received in part, money and goods for one, two, and some of them three years services in the Canton ships.

"On the 15th of May, by the advice of a physician who attended me, I took my departure from Rio de Janeiro, in a Swedish ship bound to Havre de Grace, leaving behind acting midshipman Benjamin Clapp, and five men, having lost one soon after my arrival at that place with the small-pox.

"No opportunity had previously offered by which I could possibly get from thence, the English admiral on that station, being determined to prevent by every means in his power American prisoners from returning to their own country.

"On the 10th instant, in latitude 47 degrees North, and in longitude 18 degrees West, I took passage on board the ship *Oliver Ellsworth* (Captain Roberts) fifteen days from Havre de Grace, bound for New York.

"I arrived here last evening and have the honour to await either orders of the navy department, or of the commandant of the marine corps.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

John M. Gamble.

To the honourable the Secretary of the Navy, Washington."

Captain Gamble never again performed duties either at sea or in the field. It is probable that the wound he received permanently crippled him. During the remaining years of his life, he served on two occasions as commanding officer at the Marine Barracks, at New York; for eight years in command of the Philadelphia barracks and also for a short time of those at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was given the brevet rank of major, April 9, 1816, and that of lieutenant colonel March 3, 1827. He was promoted to the regular rank of major July 30, 1834. He died on September 11, 1836, at the age of forty-six years, generally regretted by all who knew him. His funeral escort was entirely made up of New York State troops, as the Marines ashore had been mobilized and were serving with the Army in the Seminole War.

A SHOOTING TRIP IN URUGUAY

BY COLONEL H. C. REISINGER, U.S.M.C.

WHILE on the U.S.S. *Monongahela*, General Elliott found on Kerguelen Island in the Indian Ocean, the shot pouch belonging to Lord Fairfax of the British Navy and after carrying it half around the world was instrumental in returning it to its rightful owner when the two again met in Uruguay. That story has been told.

In 1875 the *Monongahela* was again in Montevideo. The General was then a second lieutenant, twenty-nine years of age and commanding the Marine Guard of that ship. Ever an enthusiastic sportsman and an exceptional shot, he found Uruguay a veritable hunter's paradise and missed no opportunity for a day's shooting. In the following narrative, he tells of a trip that he made into the interior of Uruguay during which he ran into some revolutionists, lost himself and spent a sleepless night in the open. As usual, when the General spins a yarn, one obtains an interesting picture of the people and the times as he viewed them and is impressed with the vividness of his memory for details.

Let the General tell the story.

In the summer of 1875, which is their winter down in South America, I was still in command of the Marine Guard of the *Monongahela*. The ship was then lying in the harbor of Montevideo where she had been for some months. The shooting in the neighborhood had, to a great extent, played out, and in casting about for a new location I received an invitation from a Mr. Brooks for a week-end shoot in the northern part of Uruguay. However, as he could not get away from Montevideo for some time and I wanted to make the trip before the ship might leave, he suggested that I go without him as there was a shack on his estate and a caretaker in charge who would look out for me. His estancia, as these ranches were called, was near the town of Santa Lucia, which was on the railroad and as he said the hunting was particularly fine, I decided to go alone.

Captain Kimberly had recently taken command of the *Monongahela*. When I asked him for a week's leave he bluntly refused, for the reason that there was an insurrection going on at that time in the interior of Uruguay. The Captain said that I would get no shooting—probably be shot myself—and there'd be the devil to pay. After some persistence on my part he agreed to let me go, provided that I would wear uniform. This condition did not appeal to me, but as the old gentleman was firm on the matter, I took along my uniform overcoat and cap. I borrowed a breech-loading gun of French make from a friend of mine, it being one of the few to be had in Montevideo, and took the train in the morning and reached Santa Lucia, a typical adobe-built town, late in the afternoon.

This railroad, by the way, was not graded as are our roads of today. It was laid on the surface without any cuts or fills and as the country was very rolling the effect was not unlike the pitching of a ship in a long swell. This had a depressing influence on the spirits of some of the passengers, who evinced well known symptoms of seasickness.

From Mr. Brooks' description the idea had formed in my mind that the ranch house was somewhere near the railroad station, but on inquiry I found it to be about ten miles out on a little river that ran through Santa Lucia. I came to know the size of this property; nine miles square, eighty-one square miles of rolling pampas land at my disposal—that certainly gave me plenty of room to hunt in without overworking any one spot.

The immediate problem was to procure transportation, as my gun, cartridges and the rest of my dunnage made footing it out of the question. At last I heard of a man who would rent a horse and saddle and bridle and went to his establishment. He made me deposit \$16.00; this on the basis of \$3.00 for the hire of the horse for the whole trip and \$13.00 security for the saddle and bridle. I think he would have been well pleased if the horse had been lost and the matter of recompense laid open to adjustment; horses were plentiful in that part of the country and dirt cheap.

The pampas of Uruguay at that time was covered by great herds of cattle. They were of no value except for their hides, hoofs and horns and brought about \$3.00 each. Beef sold in the markets of Montevideo at three cents a pound, and game was so common that quail weighing uniformly a pound each could be bought for five cents in that city.

The method of catching birds for the market was interesting. The price to the hunter was so low that it would not have paid him to use a gun—powder and shot being quite high in those days—so the natives had developed a very ingenious way of snaring them. It was based upon the habit of the birds of depending upon their legs, rather than their wings, for escape. Unless rushed, they rarely took flight but ran along the ground seeking cover.

Three or four natives would hunt together, all mounted. They would mark a covey and circle slowly around it endeavoring to huddle the birds about a clump of thistle—the pampas being dotted everywhere with bunches of this plant and the quail accustomed to frequent them. Gently, so as not to flush the birds, the horsemen closed in until the covey was well bunched, then using a bamboo pole about twelve or fifteen feet long, with a plaited noose of horse hair on the end, they would slip the noose over a head, and with a flip of the wrist, snare them. It was curiously like hooking a fish, with the quail dangling at the end of the pole.

To return to my trip. While making preparations for my ride to the ranch house, I received many warnings of danger from bands of revolutionists and bandits posing as such, and was told lurid tales of their depredations. However, as the distance was short and not wanting to return empty-handed after Captain Kimberly's prediction nor to be the butt of the mess for quitting, I decided to chance it. About an hour before sunset, after the usual exasperating delays incident to doing business with leisurely natives, I left

town mounted on my three dollar caballo and took the trail that followed up the stream which was called Rio Santa Lucia, a name sufficiently euphonious to be easily remembered. It was not much of a river at the time of my visit but it flowed between high banks, that indicated that it was subjected to flood stages such as would justify the dignity of its label. Beyond the border of trees on both sides of the stream stretched a rolling plain dotted with herds of range cattle; it was a great beautiful country but quite lonely, there being no other sign of human occupation after losing sight of the town.

I had been riding for about an hour, when the stillness of the evening was broken by the shouting of some men, but I could not locate them. Just ahead the trail crossed the stream and I forded it through about four feet of water. When in midstream, my feet tucked up behind the saddle to keep them dry and hands occupied with the gun and cartridges, three natives suddenly appeared on the bank above me and shouted something, one man brandishing a rifle. While it was apparent they meant to intercept me and make trouble, there seemed nothing to do but go on, so I shouted in a loud tone, "*Americano Norte*," those words being the extent of my knowledge of the Spanish lingo. They surrounded me as I reached the top of the bank and I was in a pickle. The light was failing; I was alone in a strange land and my gun was not loaded. These men had been cooking maté around a small fire off the trail and were under the influence of that stimulant. One of them was armed with a Sharp's carbine of the Civil War pattern; one carried a large trident such as is used for spearing fish and the third had only a "bolas." This latter weapon was made of three or four strands of pliable rope, the end of each strand terminating in a round rock about the size of your fist and intended to capture cattle by throwing it around their legs and entangling them.

There was a great deal of jabbering amongst themselves in Spanish which was unintelligible to me, but there was no question as to the subject under discussion, for all three made a mental check-up on my outfit and particularly the borrowed shot gun. However, I felt encouraged because the words "*Americano Norte*" were repeated constantly in this argument and every time I heard the expression I would violently gesticulate, nod vigorously and repeating the words, thump myself on the chest. Absurd as this performance may seem, I really believe it saved me a lot of trouble. My uniform cap and overcoat and the fact that I claimed to be a North American impressed them greatly, and finally carried the day. The possessor of the carbine kept edging nearer to me while talking and suddenly closed in reaching for my gun, but I had been watching him and was ready. I thrust it forward and shouted a warning, pointing it at his head. The three promptly retired to a safer distance and held further conference. After an irksome delay, during which there was nothing to do but sit tight and wonder what was coming next, they drew to one side of the trail and motioned me to proceed.

I started at once, for it was now almost dusk and I was anxious to get the ride over with before meeting any other wandering band of inquisitive hombres. There are more comfortable things than turning away from a

half drunk native with a gun, especially in a lonely spot such as that—it gives you an unpleasant tickling on the back of the neck. The trail was hard to follow in the dusk of those woods and after putting a safe distance between myself and those men, I took my time. After an hour or more a light appeared in the distance which proved to be from a fire in front of a house in a clearing by the river. As I rode up and dismounted a native woman appeared and upon seeing my gun she began yelling and jabbering in a great state of excitement. The racket she created brought out a burly British Cockney attired in the remnant of a uniform, that is, a petty officer's cap. I strongly suspected he had stopped long enough to put this on when he heard the noise in order to impress me, for evidently she had told him that I was a suspicious character. With the appearance of the man, explanations followed, and to my intense satisfaction I found I had hit the right place. Mr. Brooks had given me a letter to this man, which I now handed him. When he had read it he spoke to his wife and she was instantly all hospitality and cordiality. Some native herders had appeared by this time and the caretaker caused a lamb to be brought up and slaughtered. The chops of this animal were broiled over the open fire in the front of the house, and bread and coffee added; that made up the bill-of-fare for my supper. Then and there I had my first experience in trying to eat fresh meat without salt. They had been out of salt for ten days or more and had been putting off a trip to town to replenish their supply. It was absolutely impossible for me to eat those tender lamb chops until I thought of opening a cartridge and using the black powder for seasoning. This being full of saltpeter and charcoal made the meat palatable. Thereafter during my stay black powder was my seasoning and it was not half bad.

The man who was in charge of this estate was a deserter from the English Navy. Maybe "deserter" is too harsh a term but he certainly had made no effort to return to military control. His ship, the *Bombay*, had foundered off the coast of Brazil some fourteen years before and many of the crew who were subsequently rescued summarily quit the sea, married native women and settled down. There must have been quite a number of the crew who got ashore safely, for it was not uncommon to run across survivors of the *Bombay* engaged in trade along the coast or in the interior of South America. While the English Government knew of the location of many of these men, it did not bother to round them up.

I hunted over the surrounding country for two days and have never seen as many quail anywhere as on that estate. The pampas was fairly alive with them. The ducks also were plentiful and were very much like our canvas-back in their markings. These used to feed in some small lakes not far from the ranch house. I succeeded in shooting four swan and it was no easy task for they, unlike the other birds, were very wary. They were not as large as our American swan but were about the size of a Canadian goose, with white bodies and black necks. On that trip I noticed for the first time the great difference between a swan alighting on the water and a duck. While the duck would splash down like a bullet the swan would

descend gracefully and as light as a feather, hardly disturbing the surface of the lake. It was a beautiful sight to see these swan sail, with outspread wings, to a gentle rest on the water.

I had to use my horse for hunting because of the cattle—no one could remain on foot any length of time before they began crowding in on one, out of curiosity I suppose. I usually shot on foot, especially around the lakes, but kept the horse handy. Once when riding, I suddenly met two men who breasted a rise in front of me; they halted immediately and, apparently distrustful of my gun, whirled their mounts about and disappeared at racing speed. That was characteristic of the people at this time; in the unsettled state of the country they seemed fearful of any one who was armed and I saw but few moving about, although I've no doubt I was seen by many.

The morning of my third day at the ranch, I started on my return trip with the Britisher as my companion and guide. He had finally decided it was about time to replenish the salt supply and so was to go about half way to Santa Lucia with me and then branch off to a nearer town. He suggested a short cut across country and unfortunately for me, I accepted the proposal. I loaded on my three-dollar horse about sixty quail, thirty duck and four swan, tying them on by string until they hung all over him in festoons and he resembled some strange feathered beast, and then just managed to squeeze into the saddle. All went well until the time came for us to part company and I was left alone. My guide indicated the direction to the river which he said was a short distance ahead and then left me. I set out across that rolling landscape and promptly got lost. The pampas here was simply a series of great, shallow bowls about a mile across, one exactly like another, and it was impossible to see any great distance. It seemed to me I crossed enough of these bowl-like formations to have reached Santa Lucia before I finally saw the fringe of willows that marked the river. I had not realized before that there was so much to Uruguay, until spending the whole of that day searching for that elusive stream, and it was almost sunset when I reached it.

It seemed futile to try to make town that night, so I decided to camp and go on in the morning. I dismounted upon the plain by the river's edge and at once the range cattle began to move towards me, several bulls bellowing and pawing the earth, so I had to find a place that would be out of their sight. There was a little ledge at the base of the river bank and I crawled down there and prepared to spend the night. I hung the game in the trees, unsaddled the weary horse and made a fire. My dinner was broiled quail without any trimmings and this eaten I laid down to make the best of an uncomfortable situation. I was dog-tired and must have been napping, when some animal splashing in the stream quite near wakened me. It was too dark to make out what it was but I decided it must be a crocodile. I had no particular fear of it bothering me but it persisted in hanging around and making a fuss. It must have been attracted by the fire for time after time its eyes would shine in the light, it came so near, while its body was

invisible. Between this thing in the water and the bellowing of the bulls on the plain above, that was about the longest night I ever spent; there was absolutely no sleep for me. It was a relief when morning came at last and the first thing I did was to square accounts with the animal which had kept me awake. As soon as it was light, I spotted it swimming about and after a couple of tries I shot and landed it on the beach. It was a thing like an overgrown hedgehog, about four feet long, three feet high, web-footed and covered with coarse dark brown hair. The mouth was armed with huge, sharp front teeth. Some native herdsmen joined me when they heard the firing; they called the animal a "capichi" and as they seemed to regard it as a delicacy, I gave it to them. I found out later that its true name is "capybara" and that it is indigenous to streams in South America.

As early as possible, I shoved off with my game, keeping to the river, and by mid-day arrived at the town. The livery stable keeper returned all but \$3.00 of my deposit and I was soon on my return journey to Montevideo. I still remember Captain Kimberly's remark when he saw me coming aboard with enough game to require the assistance of two or three men. He said he'd be damned if I wasn't the first officer he ever knew of who went ashore on leave and returned to the ship with anything worth having.

STATUS OF PERSONNEL LEGISLATION

THE amended Marine Corps Personnel Bill has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and has been introduced into the House of Representatives. Hearings on it by the Naval Committee are expected to be held in the early part of this coming December.

The amended bill has been changed in many respects from the draft distributed to the service a year ago. Chief among these changes is the omission of the application of the promotion list and the elimination features to grades below that of major. In addition the opportunity of voluntary retirement on less than thirty years' service has been removed. The proposed Transferred Officers Reserve is not included in the new bill. Officers retired by operation of the law, through their names not being carried on promotion lists, will be retired on retired pay computed in the same manner as is now done for colonels not on the eligible list who are retired on reaching the age of fifty-six years, in other words on two and one-half per cent. of their active pay multiplied by the number of years of their service as computed for pay purposes.

All officers of the permanent staff with the exception of the two heads of staff departments now holding permanent appointments as such are reappointed in the line of the Marine Corps with the same rank, date of commission and place on the lineal list. A new distribution in ranks has been made which involves, among other changes, an increase over the old bill in the proportion of officers in the grade of lieutenant colonel and the provision that one of the heads of staff departments shall be a major general. The distribution will be figured on the maximum number of commissioned officers on the active list during the fiscal year for which the computation is made. Thus in the present fiscal year the maximum number of active officers in the Marine Corps has been 1051. The numbers in grades based on this computation in accordance with percentages provided in the bill are as follows:

Major Generals:	5
(Including the Major General Commandant)	
Brigadier Generals:	6
Staff Generals:	
(One Major General and two Brigadier Generals)	3
Colonels:	42
Lieutenant Colonels:	84
Majors:	158
Captains:	315
Lieutenants:	438
	<hr/>
Total:	1051

At present two of the heads of staff departments hold permanent appointments and are not included in the allowed strength of forty-two colonels. The one staff general officer holding temporary appointment does so count.

In addition there are now two colonels who are extra numbers; assuming one of them will be promoted on passage of the bill, one will remain as an extra number in the grade. The following number of promotions would occur:

To Major Generals of the line:	2
To Major General Staff:	1
To Brigadier General of the line:	2
(One assumed to be an extra number Colonel)	
Vacancies in rank of Colonel by promotion:	1
Vacancies in rank of Colonel by increase:	8
Promotions to rank of Colonel:	9
Vacancies in rank of Lieutenant Colonel by increase:	40
Vacancies in rank of Lieutenant Colonel by promotion:	9
Promotions to rank of Lieutenant Colonel:	49
Vacancies in rank of Major by promotion:	49
Vacancies in rank of Major by increase:	34
Promotions to rank of Major:	83
Vacancies in rank of Captain by promotion:	83
Less decrease in Captain's rank:	14
Promotions to rank of Captain:	69

The board to prepare the promotion lists and the eligible lists has been enlarged so that it will consist of nine general officers. The general provisions contained in the previous bill as to promotions and retirements have been retained so far as concerns the grades of major and above. A noteworthy change is the provision that no officer will be retired unless he has been subject to consideration by two successive boards and each board has failed to place his name on a promotion or eligible list. It does not follow that such an officer would be retired even then, unless his seniority warranted it, and as long as he remained on the active list his name may be placed on the promotion list, even if it has been left off by previous boards. On the other hand, an officer may be placed on the list one year and left off the following year, if not promoted meanwhile.

As in the previous draft, there is a provision for second lieutenants to be promoted to the next higher rank upon the completion of three years' service. However, certain changes are made in the existing law relative to their promotion. Second lieutenants who fail to qualify professionally on examination for promotion will be honorably discharged with one year's pay. No second examination is provided, although in other grades no change has been made in the existing statutes authorizing another examination on failure in the first. Second lieutenants other than graduates of the Naval Academy will be in a probationary status for three years in that grade. The rearrangement in rank by competitive examination is abolished. Successful passage of the examination for promotion to first lieutenant is all that is necessary to change the status of these officers from probationary to permanent. A very interesting change is made in the physical qualifications for promotion for all grades. Existing law requires that an officer before promotion must be pronounced physically fit to perform "All his duties at sea"; the modification will read "All his duties at sea and in the field." It is

believed that this change will meet universal approval, especially as service in the field in the Marine Corps usually means service in the tropics.

There are two sections of the bill affecting the eligible list for and appointments of heads of staff departments. The eligible list for these departments would consist of the heads of the departments then holding office and of other officers who have served at least four years on appointment or detail in these departments, whose names are placed on the eligible list by the board. However, if there are no former permanent staff officers on the eligible list in any staff department, the appointment of any colonel as head of that department may be made whether his name is on the eligible list or not. The board to prepare promotion lists and eligible lists may be convened at any time during the year, but the retirements will take place on June 29th.

The following is an extract from a "Summary of the Bill," prepared at Headquarters:

"Based on a maximum strength of 1051 officers and an average strength of 1020 officers the Bill will affect the active list in an average year as follows:

Promotions During Year		Separations During Year		
			Transfers (Involuntary)	Total
To Major General	1			
To Brig. General	1			
To Colonel	6	Generals	1	1
To Lieut. Colonel	12	Colonels	2	5
To Major	23	Lieut. Colonels	2	6
To Captain	35	Majors	2	11
To 1st Lieut.	50	Captains	12	12
To 2nd Lieut.	60*	1st Lieutenants	15	15
* New Entries.		2nd Lieutenants	10	10
			—	—
			44	16
				60

The amended bill follows:

A BILL TO REGULATE THE DISTRIBUTION AND PROMOTION OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. PREPARED BY A BOARD OF OFFICERS CONVENED AT HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That existing law providing for the distribution of commissioned officers on the active list in the various ranks of the Marine Corps, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, is hereby amended so that hereafter said distribution shall be in the proportion of one per centum in the ranks of general officers of the line, of whom one shall be the Major General Commandant, one-half shall be brigadier generals and the remainder shall be major generals; four per centum in the rank of colonel, exclusive of officers holding permanent appointment in a staff department with the rank of brigadier general; eight per centum in the rank of lieutenant colonel; fifteen per centum in the rank of major; thirty per centum in the rank of captain; and forty-two per centum in the ranks of first lieutenant and second lieutenant combined; these percentages to be calculated on June 30th of each year on the actual maximum active commissioned officer strength, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, during the fiscal year ending on that date; the number so calculated for each rank to be the authorized number in that rank for the ensuing fiscal year, except that the total number of second lieutenants may be increased within the limits of the total com-

missioned strength authorized by the Act approved August 29, 1916: *Provided*, That the heads of the staff departments shall be general officers while holding said office, one with the rank, pay and allowances of a major general and two with the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier general, and shall be in addition to the number of general officers of the line herein authorized: *Provided further*, That any officer holding a permanent appointment in a staff department below the rank of brigadier general shall, upon the passage of this Act, be reappointed in the line of the Marine Corps with the same rank, date of commission and place on the lineal list as then held by him, and upon tender to him of said reappointment after confirmation by the Senate his commission as Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, Assistant Quartermaster or Assistant Paymaster shall be void: *Provided further*, That the limitation in Section 1 of the Act of June 10, 1922, relative to counting service for purpose of pay for officers appointed on and after July 1, 1922, shall not apply to officers so reappointed: *Provided further*, That no officer shall be reduced in rank or pay, or separated from the active list of the Marine Corps, as a result of any computation made to determine the authorized number of officers in the various ranks of said Corps, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That promotions to fill vacancies on the active list in the rank of major general of the line in the Marine Corps shall be made by seniority from the rank of brigadier general of the line of said Corps; and that promotions to fill vacancies on the active list in the ranks of brigadier general of the line, colonel, and lieutenant colonel, in the Marine Corps shall be made, subject to the usual examination, by seniority from officers in the next lower rank whose names appear on promotion lists, said lists to be prepared by a board of officers, to become effective when approved by the President, and to remain in effect until the approval of the lists prepared by the next succeeding board: *Provided*, That any officer so promoted to fill a vacancy in the next higher rank shall be entitled to the rank, pay and allowances of said higher rank from the date of the occurrence of said vacancy: *Provided further*, That officers passed over by a board and promoted pursuant to the recommendation of a later board shall be placed in the position on the lineal list of officers in the rank to which promoted that they would have held had they not been passed over: *Provided further*, That if any officer on a promotion list fails to qualify professionally upon examination for promotion his name shall be removed from the promotion list and he shall be subject to consideration by the next succeeding board: *Provided further*, That so much of an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes", approved August 29, 1916, as provides loss of numbers for officers of the rank of major and above who fail professionally upon examination for promotion and that any such officers shall be reexamined as soon as may be expedient after the expiration of six months is hereby repealed, and that hereafter any such officer who fails to pass a satisfactory professional examination for promotion shall, upon his next promotion, lose numbers in the rank to which promoted as follows: Upon promotion to colonel, one; and upon promotion to lieutenant colonel, two; *Provided further*, That all officers of the Marine Corps now in the rank of second lieutenant, who have completed three or more years' service as such, shall be promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, subject to the usual examination, with rank and pay from the date of the approval of this Act; and that hereafter all second lieutenants of said Corps, upon the completion of three year's commissioned service, shall be promoted to the rank of first lieutenant subject to the usual examination: *Provided further*, That any second lieutenant who fails to qualify professionally upon examination for promotion shall be honorably discharged from the Marine Corps with one year's pay: *Provided further*, That hereafter all appointments, other than of graduates of the Naval Academy, to the rank of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps shall be for a probationary period of three years and may be revoked at any time during that period by the Secretary of the Navy; and that the provisions of the Act of August 29, 1916 relative to the competitive examination of probationary second lieutenants at the end of their probationary period, and their rearrangement in relative rank as a result of such examination, are hereby repealed:

Provided further, That so much of the above mentioned Act approved August 29, 1916, as provides that the provisions of Section fourteen hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall apply to the Marine Corps is hereby repealed, and hereafter no officer shall be promoted to a higher grade or rank on the active list of the Marine Corps, except as provided in Section fourteen hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, until he has been examined by a marine examining board and pronounced physically fit to perform all his duties at sea and in the field: *Provided further*, That any officer who fails to qualify morally upon examination for promotion shall be discharged with one year's pay.

SEC. 3. That a board for the preparation of the promotion lists of officers, provided for in Section 2 of this Act, and of the eligible lists for the heads of the staff departments, consisting of not less than nine general officers on the active list, shall be appointed each year by the Secretary of the Navy and convened at such time as he may direct: *Provided*, That if in any year the number of officers on any promotion list is insufficient to fill vacancies, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to convene an additional board, constituted as herein provided, to prepare additional promotion lists: *Provided further*, That the eligible lists for appointment as heads of staff departments shall consist of the heads of said departments appointed for a term of four years, while holding said offices, and of only such other officers as have served at least four years on appointment or detail in said departments whose names are placed on said lists by the board, shall become effective when approved by the President, and shall remain in effect until the approval of the lists prepared by the next succeeding board.

Each member of said boards shall swear, or affirm, that he will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view the efficiency of the Marine Corps and the special fitness of officers for advancement, perform the duties imposed upon him as herein provided.

Each board shall consider in the preparation of promotion lists all officers who are included in the first four-sevenths of the authorized number of officers in each rank under consideration by said board, and all other officers in that rank who shall have completed three or more years of service in that rank on the 30th of June next following the meeting of the board: *Provided*, That duty performed by any officer under appointment or detail on administrative staff duty, in aviation, or in any technical specialty, shall be given weight by the board, in determining his fitness for promotion, equal to that given to line duty equally well performed.

The number of officers in each rank whose names shall be placed on the promotion list in any year shall be not less than one-seventh of the authorized number of officers in the next higher rank plus the number of vacancies then existing and which may be expected to occur in said higher rank on or before June 30th of said year, and the total number of officers in each rank whose names may be placed on the promotion list and eligible lists combined shall be not greater than three-sevenths of the authorized strength of the rank under consideration.

SEC. 4. That when, in any fiscal year, no vacancies occur in the ranks of general officers of the line of the Marine Corps from other causes the President shall select for retirement one officer from among the general officers of the line of said Corps who, on June 30th, will have completed three or more years of service as such, and the officer so selected shall be transferred to the retired list on June 29th of that year: *Provided*, That on June 29th of each year, officers in the ranks of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major, who have been subject to consideration by two successive boards under the provisions of Section 3 of this Act, and whose names are not on a current promotion list nor on a current eligible list for appointment as head of a staff department, and were not on the immediately preceding similar lists, shall, in the order of their seniority in their respective ranks, be transferred to the retired lists to the number of one-seventh of the authorized number of officers in their respective ranks, less the number of vacancies which have occurred and which will occur in their respective ranks from causes other than the transfer of such officers to the retired list during the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That any officer who has lost numbers on the lineal list of his rank pursuant to

the sentence of a court-martial and who, having been considered for promotion as provided in Section 3, is not borne on a current promotion list nor on a current eligible list for appointment as head of a staff department, shall be considered, for the purposes of this section only, not to have lost seniority because of such loss of numbers.

SEC. 5. That all officers transferred to the retired list pursuant to any section of this Act shall receive pay at the rate provided for officers of the Marine Corps retired under the provisions of Section 7 of an Act entitled: "An Act providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1925.

SEC. 6. That in making any computation required or authorized by, or pursuant to, this Act, wherever a final fraction of one-half or more occurs the whole number next above shall be regarded as the authorized number.

SEC. 7. That all of Section 7 of an Act entitled: "An Act providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1925, excepting the first paragraph which provides for the certification by the examining board of the professional qualifications of the officer under examination and so much of the second paragraph as relates to the professional examination and reexamination of company officers for promotion and their status in the event of failure to qualify professionally upon such reexamination, and except so far as the said section now applies to officers heretofore retired under its provisions, is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That hereafter, as vacancies occur, the heads of the staff departments shall be appointed for terms of four years from officers who held permanent appointments on the date of the passage of this Act in the departments in which the vacancies occur and whose names appear on eligible lists prepared by the board provided for in Section 3 of this Act; and that in case the name of no such officer is borne on the eligible list for appointment as head of a staff department the appointment as head of said department shall be made from officers of the rank of colonel in the Marine Corps: *Provided further*, That the appointment of any officer as head of a staff department shall terminate upon the date of his acceptance of a permanent commission as brigadier general of the line.

SEC. 8. That all Acts and parts of Acts, in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

EVENTS IN NICARAGUA SINCE FEBRUARY 28, 1928

FEBRUARY 28, 1928: A patrol returning to Talpaneca from the vicinity of Portal had contact with bandits killing four. There were no Marine or Guardia casualties.

February 28, 1928: A plane on a reconnaissance mission in the area in the vicinity of Yali came upon a group of outlaws about one-half mile south of Pijanal. The outlaws were fired upon by machine gun and the fire was returned, making two hits. Four bombs were dropped.

February 29, 1928: A combined Marine and Guardia patrol had contact with bandits at Inali. There were no Marine or Guardia casualties.

February 29, 1928: A patrol returning to Somoto had contact with a bandit group of about fifteen. There was one bandit killed with no Marine or Guardia casualties.

March 2, 1928: A patrol returning to Telpaneca had contact with a band of twenty at Biyagual, killing one bandit. There were no Marine or Guardia casualties.

March 6, 1928: A patrol seized four men with a large quantity of guns and ammunition at False Bluff. These were to be taken off in a motor canoe occupied by two Hondurians. From information obtained these supplies were thought to be intended for use in a revolution planned for Honduras. These revolutionists were to unite with the Nicaraguan revolutionists and sweep the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

March 8, 1928: A plane crashed at Esteli. It appeared to be coming in for a landing or to make a message drop when a turkey buzzard flew into the out board left strut causing the strut to split. The plane immediately became unmanageable. Captain Byrd left the ship but the altitude was too low to permit his parachute to open and he was killed. Sergeant Frankforter did not leave the ship and was killed when the ship crashed.

March 18, 1928: Two planes were fired on while flying along the west bank of the Murra River a few miles south of Murra. The fire was returned and two bombs dropped. The planes were hit twice.

March 19, 1928: A two-plane reconnaissance mission was fired on from a finca one mile north-east of Murra. A bomb was dropped and additional fire came from the ground. The planes immediately attacked the house where the bandits were hiding but due to the wound of Captain Pierce it was necessary to return to Ocotal for medical attention. Chief Gunner Wodarczyk, who was in charge, immediately upon refueling and replenishing of ammunition returned and the two planes continued the attack. The planes were fired on from eight different places and all suspicious places were bombed and strafed with machine-gun fire. The planes were hit five times but on again refueling and replenishing of ammunition they returned for the third attack. On this attack the bandits were packed to leave but on the attack

they ran in all directions. Due to darkness approaching the attack was discontinued and the planes returned to Ocotul.

March 19, 1928: A plane left Managua on combat mission to the Murra area and upon sighting outlaws attacked the groups with bombs and machine-gun fire.

March 21, 1928: A Marine patrol from Jalapa engaged a small group of outlaws at Esperanza in the vicinity of Murra. Three outlaws were killed with no Marine casualties.

March 25, 1928: A combined Marine and Guardia patrol had contact with about twenty outlaws twelve miles west of San Juan de Telpaneca. There were no Marine casualties, but one outlaw was killed.

March 28, 1928: Two planes came upon a group of about twenty-five armed bandits at El Arco. Four bombs were dropped, two going through the roof of a house into which the bandits had run. The surrounding ground was strafed with machine-gun fire. The planes were not hit.

March 31, 1928: A patrol had contact with seven bandits at Colorado killing two and capturing two bandits and a number of animals. There were no Marine casualties.

March 31, 1928: A patrol of nineteen men had contact with about one hundred bandits near Colorado. The bandits were completely routed, three being killed and many wounded. Suppiles were captured and a list of names of men serving under Ferrera, a bandit chief, was also obtained. There were no Marine casualties.

April 2, 1928: A patrol in the vicinity of Santa Cruz had contact with bandit group of about twelve. One bandit was killed with no Marine casualties.

April 3, 1928: At the junction of the Pantasma and Coco Rivers a patrol had contact with bandits killing one with no Marine casualties.

April 3, 1928: Upon seeing five men at Espino of suspicious looking character a plane attacked them and fired into the house into which they fled.

April 4, 1928: A small mounted patrol from Esteli surprised, routed and pursued a group of about forty outlaws at Trinidad. There were no Marine casualties, with hostile casualties unknown.

April 4, 1928: Upon seeing twenty-five suspicious looking men at a village about ten miles south-west of Matagalpa who ran into a house upon the approach of the planes, the houses were strafed with machine-gun fire but no bombs were dropped as a number of women and children were present. A three-plane mission later flew to the area south of Matagalpa. One plane was sent ahead to draw fire but was not fired upon. Four bombs were dropped near houses.

April 4, 1928: A plane three miles south of Ojoche observed several men run from a house and hide among trees. Six bombs were dropped in and around the vicinity.

April 5, 1928: A two-plane mission observed a suspicious area at Naranjo. The population did not appear to be afraid of the planes. A short burst was

fired into the mountain side near by but nothing developed. Upon returning it was found that one plane was hit.

April 6, 1928: Two planes came upon armed outlaws who ran for a house as the planes approached. Twelve bombs and twelve hundred rounds of machine gun ammunition were expended on the area.

April 7, 1928: A small patrol from El Sauce was fired on by about five outlaws about five miles west of Achuapa. There were no Marine casualties.

April 8, 1928: A two-plane patrol observed a house with about thirty head of cattle and eight horses on the bank of the Rio Coco River near Petca. Four men were observed with five boats near by. The vicinity of the house was bombed and strafed but nothing was developed.

April 11, 1928: A bandit group was surprised by a patrol from Jalapa midway between Jalapa and Jicaro. Four bandits including the chief were wounded with no Marine casualties.

April 11, 1928: A patrol from Pueblo Neuvo had contact with an outlaw group killing one outlaw with no Marine casualties.

April 12, 1928: A two-plane patrol observed a group of about six horses at a group of three small houses about two miles east of Murra. Three men were seen to run to the brush and hide. Four bombs were dropped around the houses making two direct hits.

April 12, 1928: Sandino's forces of about one hundred and fifty arrived at La Luz y Los Angeles Mine in the eastern central part of the country and took complete possession. They seized all monies, gold amalgam, merchandise and live stock. Acting superintendent Marshall, believed to be an American, was held prisoner. The bandits were all well armed and mounted but poorly clothed.

April 14, 1928: A Marine patrol at Tunki met several employees of the Bonanza Mine fleeing from the bandit forces, estimated at about two hundred. Word was later received that the bandits had raided the Bonanza Mine.

April 16, 1928: Sandino's forces seized the Neptune Mine, all Americans having previously fled on hearing of the approach of the bandits.

April 18, 1928: A patrol from Telpaneca had an engagements with outlaws near Cuje with no Marine casualties. Two outlaws were killed.

April 21, 1928: A patrol from El Sauce had contact with a small group of bandits with the result that one Marine was slightly wounded.

April 21, 1928: A patrol from Jicaro traveling in the direction of Geronimo had contact with a small band capturing two and killing one with no Marine casualties.

April 21, 1928: Refugees from the Prinzapolca district fleeing before the approaching followers of Sandino began to arrive at Bluefields.

May 1, 1928: Reports were received that Sandino's forces were four days march from Calvacho and marching to raid mines at Porto Calvacho.

Following the seizure of a number of mines and destruction of property of Americans by the bandit forces a number of patrols were sent from the east coast to the mining section in the eastern central part of Nicaragua.

These patrols followed various routes, some traveling overland and some by boat on the navigable rivers.

May 4, 1928: A patrol had contact with rebel forces a short distance south of Telpaneca with no Marine casualties. Two rebels were killed and two wounded.

May 6, 1928: A Marine patrol of thirty-two men engaged a group of fifty bandits about two miles north of Guabul. The bandits were heading in the direction of Waspook and after a four hour skirmish retreated in that direction with the patrol following.

May 13, 1928: A combined Marine and Guardia patrol of thirty-six had contact with about seventy-five outlaws in the valley of the Cua River about ten miles north of Penablanca. Captain R. S. Hunter, U.S.M.C., was seriously wounded and later died. One enlisted marine and one guardia were also killed and several wounded. The enemy losses were estimated at five killed and five wounded.

May 17, 1928: A patrol arrived at the La Luz mine and found the mill building had been dynamited and that the other houses were destroyed. It was thought that some of the machinery could be salvaged.

May 18, 1928: A patrol returning from San Albino had two contacts with outlaws. There were no Marine casualties, with two outlaws wounded. A number of animals were captured as well as some ammunition.

PROFESSIONAL NOTES

PREPARED BY DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

A CIRCULAR letter had been issued to the service changing the qualifications required for Gunnery Sergeants.

This Circular Letter rescinds Article 6-23(13), Marine Corps Manual, and substitutes the following therefor:

"(13) (a) *Qualifications for Gunnery Sergeants.*—

A Gunnery Sergeant must have qualifications in one or more of the following technical subjects:

- (1) Aviation.
- (2) Communications.
- (3) Engineer and Post Maintenance.
- (4) Motor Transportation.
- (5) Ordnance (covering qualifications in either infantry weapons, Marine artillery or Naval ordnance).

(b) Gunnery Sergeants shall not be detailed as clerks, orderlies or chauffeurs, or for duty connected with messes, commissaries, post exchanges, guards or police."

Under the former regulation, the practice had prevailed since the World War of appointing men to the grade of Gunnery Sergeant without technical qualifications and with only line experience. This practice was started in 1917, when, to meet the conditions of the World War, Gunnery Sergeants were included in the complements of infantry companies to perform the duties of platoon sergeants. The present result of this practice is that the best of line sergeants avoid appointment as first sergeants, the logical step in their promotion, and seek advancement in the corresponding pay grade of Gunnery Sergeant. Evidence of this is the fact that the Headquarters Non-commissioned Officer Board that met in November, 1927, had before it twenty-three applicants for Gunnery Sergeant and only eight vacancies to be filled, and only thirteen applicants for the grade of First Sergeant with ten vacancies to be filled. The same board that met in January, 1928, had before it fifty-eight applicants for Gunnery Sergeant with only five vacancies to be filled, and thirty-nine applicants for First Sergeant with seventeen vacancies to be filled. The applicants for First Sergeant before both of these boards were of mediocre material as compared to the applicants for Gunnery Sergeant.

The officers of the Adjutant and Inspector's Department who make frequent inspections of our posts have found that the practice of appointing men Gunnery Sergeants with only line experience, and assigning them to purely line duties with an organization tends to make our First Sergeants "glorified" company clerks, for, with the Gunnery Sergeant present in the command the First Sergeant becomes more or less of an office man and the

military duties of the organization are turned over to the Gunnery Sergeant to perform.

While the new restriction on the qualifications of Gunnery Sergeants will eventually require changes in the complement assignments of this grade, such action is not necessary at present because the change in the status of the grade will be a gradual one, as it can only be effected as vacancies occur.

ADDITIONAL THOMPSON AND 37-MM. GUNS

As evidenced by recent request for additional guns, the Brigade Commander in Nicaragua is of the opinion that it is absolutely essential that his combat patrols be well provided with Thompson sub-machine guns.

The character of duty performed by our troops in northern Nicaragua subjects our patrols at all times to sudden ambush at close range. Under such conditions success is dependent upon development of the greatest volume of fire power within a minimum of time. This cannot be done with our long range rifles, automatic rifles, and machine guns; they are not adaptable to close range combat in heavy underbrush and densely wooded areas.

The efficiency of the Thompson gun having been clearly demonstrated, in accordance with a request from the Brigade Commander, the Major General Commandant, on 19, February, 1928, directed that 200 additional Thompson guns be procured and supplied the 2nd Brigade, Nicaragua, at the earliest practicable date. This shipment will give a total of 340 Thompson guns in the 2nd Brigade, all of which are fitted with the Cutts compensator; 275 are of the latest type, U. S. Navy Model 1928.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Major General Commandant, ten additional 37-MM. guns were recently purchased for the Marine Corps from Ordnance Appropriations, U. S. Navy. Two of these guns are of the tank type for use in armored cars now under construction at the Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

ARMORED CARS

Neither the Army nor the Marine Corps has ever adopted any type of armored car. The armored cars produced by commercial firms for the Treasury and Post Office Departments are not suitable for military requirements; armor will not resist bullets fired from high powered military rifles.

In 1917, four armored cars were designed and manufactured for the Marine Corps. These cars have never proved successful due to the weight of the body being greatly in excess of the efficient load of the chassis; the chassis were light passenger car chassis on which had been placed armored car bodies out of all proportion in weight to the capability of the chassis. By reason of the probable need for armored cars in our Third Brigade in China, steps have been taken with a view to ascertaining whether or not the cars aforementioned could be placed on a chassis of sufficient power and strength to withstand the load. After much experimenting and many tests at the Depot of Supplies, a chassis has been found which will withstand the load and will meet all climbing, endurance, and speed requirements. The modifica-

tion of one car has been completed and the second is well under way. Semi-pneumatic cushion tires have been substituted for pneumatic tires formerly used; dual tires on the rear. It is hoped that the modification of the four cars will be completed by June 30, 1928. The turret of each armored car has a 360 degree traverse. Two will mount the .30-calibre machine-gun, the other two will carry 37-MM. guns, tank type. The crew in each car will consist of driver, gunner, and one assistant.

TRACTORS AND TRAILERS

The Corps awaits with great interest the report of performance of tractors and trailers recently supplied the Second Brigade in Nicaragua. Coincident with departure of the 11th Regiment for Nicaragua orders were issued by the Major General Commandant for procurement of six two-ton Holt tractors and six Athey truss wheel (caterpillar) trailers for use as cargo carriers in the 2nd Brigade.

The development of cross-country cargo carriers is a matter of particular interest to the Marine Corps. In about ninety-five per cent. of our expeditions in Latin American countries the transportation of supplies from base depots or railheads to distributing points has been a serious problem by reason of the poor condition or lack of roads. Animal transportation available is most unsatisfactory, slow and cumbersome, takes up an enormous amount of road space, and requires a large force for convoy purposes.

In addition to the tractors and trailers two Coleman trucks (1½ ton) and five Graham trucks (1½ ton), all new, direct from factory, have been shipped to Nicaragua. These, no doubt, will be gladly received, as recent reports indicate that the service requirements and condition of roads in Nicaragua have rendered truck transportation on hand (old FWD's, etc.), practically unserviceable.

By reason of condition of the so-called roads in Nicaragua, all motor transportation in that country should properly be termed "cross-country." There is no place or condition in the Marine Corps which offers a more ideal situation for a thorough practical test of these new items of motor transportation.

FIELD PLANT, MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS, QUANTICO, VA.

In accordance with recommendation of the Major General Commandant and the Secretary of the Navy, the Joint Committee on Printing, Washington, recently placed the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., on its list of authorized field plants. This approval gives to the Marine Corps Schools the same authority for reproduction work as that authorized the General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, and the special service schools of the Army.

In accordance with the Regulations of the Joint Committee on Printing, the term "field plant" is construed to mean any plant for printing, binding, or blank-book work owned or operated wholly or in part by the Government or at Government expense.

TEST OF COLE CARTS BY CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

In accordance with request of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service the Major General Commandant has directed that two Cole carts, modified to transport the Infantry (Stokes) mortar and ammunition, be shipped to the Commanding Officer, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md. The carts are desired for experimental purposes to determine their adaptability for transporting the 4-inch Chemical Mortar and ammunition therefor.

It is understood that these experiments are to be made to determine the adaptability of carts for service with a provisional platoon of chemical troops scheduled for operations with a mechanized force at Fort Leonard Wood, Md., this summer.

CUTTS COMPENSATORS ON BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLES

In accordance with instructions issued by the Major General Commandant, fifty new automatic rifles have been fitted with Cutts compensators and were recently shipped for service in the 2nd Brigade, Nicaragua. The field service test for which these rifles are intended should be a deciding factor in determining the advisability of equipping all of our Browning automatic rifles with the compensator.

PACK SADDLES—PONY SIZE

The Major General Commandant recently approved the purchase of 230 pack saddles from the Army for use by the 2nd Brigade in Nicaragua. These are the standard Phillips Pack Saddles adopted by the Army in 1924. The saddle is of one type and three sizes to fill all pack saddle requirements; these sizes are the Cavalry, Artillery-Cargo, and Pony. The pony size saddle with its related equipment was only recently designed and is held as a pilot model for use as needed in the Army.

All of the 230 under order from the Army are the Pony Size saddle which is particularly well suited to our needs in Nicaragua for the reason that it is designed for use on the type and size of animals found in that country. Our field forces, both combat patrols and pack trains, have been greatly handicapped in the use of improvised pack outfits, particularly so as regards the packing of machine gun equipment and ammunition.

The following are the quantities and types of the "Pony Size," Phillips Pack Saddles, under order from the Army:

- 20—Pack saddles complete with Browning machine-gun and tripod hangers, spare parts roll, canvas gun cover, and one box of ammunition. This complete fighting unit provided with quick release device can be unpacked, mounted, and gun fired from eight to ten seconds.
- 40—Pack saddles complete with ammunition hangers; two hangers to each saddle, each carrying three boxes of ammunition—six boxes per animal.
- 10—Pack saddles complete with cooking outfits and hangers for same. Two complete cooking outfits are carried on each saddle. Each pack carries all facilities for cooking for 125 men; can be used for broiling, baking, roasting, boiling, frying, etc. If only one cooking outfit is required the load can be equalized with

other supplies. This is said to be the most compact cooking equipment ever devised for troop cooking in the field.

- 160—Pack saddles complete for carrying cargo loads. Equipment provides simplified form of diamond hitch; no lash cinch needed and expert packers not required.

TARGET PRACTICE

The three months' test of a tentative schedule at the recruit depots for rifle marksmanship training in which .22 calibre ammunition was utilized was brought to a successful close at the end of April. The results attained during this test are as follows:

		<i>Increase over training under M.C.O. #5, 1926.</i>
Parris Island:	88.98	3.12%
San Diego:	93.60	2.20%
<i>Cost Per Man (Ammunition)</i>		
Parris Island	\$11.97 (Saving of \$4.83 per man)	
San Diego:	10.72 (Saving of 6.09 per man)	

Due to a difference in climatic conditions between San Diego and Parris Island, a larger allowance of .30 calibre ammunition per man was given the latter in this test (at San Diego 212 rounds, Parris Island 242 rounds). This accounts for the difference in cost per man as shown above.

The results of this test prove conclusively that the new schedule of instruction is superior to the schedule as prescribed by Marine Corps Orders No. 5 (1926) in that the number of qualifications is greater and the expense less.

The Commanding Officer of the Rifle Range at San Diego submitted a very interesting recommendation as a result of his experience in conducting this test. He recommended the adoption of a two weeks' schedule in rifle marksmanship training for use in an emergency or in time of war. During the recent demand for replacements for our expeditionary forces, it was necessary for San Diego to curtail the period of instruction for recruits; one platoon therefore was given ten days' training and record practice on the range. The results of this firing showed 93.8 per cent. qualifications and a further saving in the expenditure of ammunition. It is to be remembered that one of the main efforts in all our peace time training is the determination of the proper period to devote to rifle marksmanship training in time of war. These Headquarters had three objects in view in recommending a three months' test of the tentative rifle marksmanship training, namely, to determine whether or not increased qualifications could be attained, to determine whether or not an economy in the expense of firing each man could be effected, and to determine what period of time should be devoted to rifle marksmanship training. The results attained in this test have definitely indicated increased qualifications and a saving in the cost per man firing.

It would seem, however, that decidedly more tests should be held before deciding that ten days' firing is as good or better than three weeks' firing. Therefore, further tests are to be conducted at both Parris Island and San

Diego with the object of determining whether or not the present period of three weeks can be shortened. These tests will be conducted under a two weeks' schedule of rifle marksmanship training.

With the reduction of the rifle marksmanship training by one week, a like decrease in the total period of recruit training is to be accomplished. This will permit of recruits being turned out in seven weeks, which is especially desirable in view of present demands for replacements at sea and in the expeditionary forces.

The question of the adoption of the .22 calibre firing in the rifle marksmanship training of marines firing for requalification was studied and it was decided to postpone such action until the fall of 1928. The reasons for this are: that such an innovation should be effective at the start of the target practice season on 1 January, placing all on an equal footing; further tests are necessary for requalification practice, and the necessary arms and ammunition must be allocated to the various Marine Corps posts and stations.

REGULAR AND MODIFIED PISTOL MARKSMANSHIP COURSE

In addition to the pistol course prescribed in Army Training Regulations, a short or modified pistol marksmanship course has been adopted by the Marine Corps. It became evident that continual familiarity with, and excellence in the use of the pistol was absolutely essential for the efficiency of Marine Corps Personnel in their various duties. Heretofore, regulations governing pistol practice required only a certain class of enlisted men to fire the pistol course each year. The short course provides for the firing of this arm annually by all enlisted men with but few exceptions.

The course as prescribed in Army Training Regulations for the pistol shall be fired each year by all officers of the line of the Marine Corps of and below the rank of major, all enlisted men above the rank of sergeant and field musics. Other officers are authorized but not required to fire the pistol course. All other enlisted men (except members of the Marine Band, and clerks and messengers stationed in offices at Headquarters, at depot of supplies, and in other staff offices) shall fire the pistol course once during an enlistment; and after firing the regular pistol course once shall fire a modified pistol course once each year thereafter in accordance with instructions published in Marine Corps Orders.

Instructions governing the short pistol course have been published in Marine Corps Order No. 12, dated February 12, 1928. The course consists of 3 scores of 5 shots each, slow fire at 25 yards; 2 scores of 5 shots each, rapid fire at 15 yards (11 seconds per score); 2 scores of 5 shots each, rapid fire at 25 yards (15 seconds per score) and 3 scores of 5 shots each, quick fire at 25 yards (3 seconds per shot). The allowance of calibre .45 ball cartridge for each enlisted man firing this course is fixed at 55 rounds.

The purpose of the short pistol course is to retain the personnel in a state of proficiency with the pistol. Extra compensation and insignia are not authorized.

INTERNATIONAL FREE RIFLE TEAM SELECTED

America's entry in the International Free Rifle Matches of 1928 has been selected and will sail from New York on June 23, for Driebergen, Holland, where the team will compete with teams of other nations in the international match during the period July 14 to 24. On the basis of scores made by twenty-nine candidates during the final tryouts at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., April 23 to 27, seven of the country's best shooters were selected to constitute the team. Those selected were as follows:

First Lieutenant Paul M. Martin, U. S. Cavalry.
 Mr. Lawrence Nuesslein, Washington, D. C.
 Corporal Paul E. Woods, U. S. Marine Corps.
 First Lieutenant Sidney R. Hinds, U. S. Infantry.
 Gunnery Sergeant Morris Fisher, U. S. Marine Corps.
 Mr. W. L. Bruce, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
 Mr. Marcus W. Dinwiddie, Washington, D. C.

Corporal Woods is the only one of the candidates making the team who has not before fired on an international team. Lieutenant Martin was a member in 1924 and 1927; Lieutenant Hinds in 1924; Gunnery Sergeant Morris Fisher in 1921, 1922, 1924 and 1925; Messrs Nuesslein and Bruce in 1927, and Mr. Dinwiddie in 1924. The team will consist of five firers and two alternates, and assignment of the seven to those two classes will be made by the team captain just before the start of the match.

All candidates were given an opportunity to train during the preliminaries from March 23 to April 21, and most of them reported during the course of the first week's training. Practice was conducted under conditions similar to those prevailing at the matches proper and were supervised by Major Marion B. Humphrey, Officer in Charge of the Rifle Range at Quantico, assisted by First Lieutenant William J. Whaling and Chief Marine Gunner Calvin A. Lloyd.

The course of fire for the final tryouts was the same as the course in the preliminaries. Each competitor fired thirty shots standing, twenty shots kneeling and ten shots prone on each of the five days. The aggregate scores for the eighteen participants who fired the entire course during the five days are as follows:

Indv. Stg.	Name	Rank	Stg.	Knlg	Prone	Grand Total
1.	Martin, Paul M.	1st Lt. U.S.A.....	1228	884	469	2581
2.	Nuesslein, Lawrence	Civ. Wash., D.C....	1255	845	454	2554
3.	Woods, Paul E.	Cpl. U.S.M.C.	1230	856	451	2537
4.	Hinds, Sidney R.	1st Lt. U.S.A.....	1185	886	460	2531
5.	Fisher, Morris	GySgt. U.S.M.C....	1183	893	455	2531
6.	Bruce, William L.	Civ. Wyoming	1185	888	450	2523
7.	Dinwiddie, Marcus W....	Civ. Wash., D.C....	1190	873	451	2514
8.	Spooner, Lloyd S.	Capt. U.S.A.	1201	846	461	2508
9.	Knuebel, John H.	Capt. U.S.A.	1180	865	449	2494
10.	Seitzinger, R. F.	Cpl. U.S.M.C.	1160	880	453	2493
11.	Tucker, James R.	Sgt. U.S.M.C. ...	1168	860	452	2480

Indv. Stg.	Name	Rank	Stg.	Knlg	Prone	Grand Total
12.	Wood, Walter A. Jr....	Capt. U.S.A.	1179	833	448	2460
13.	Tillman, Nolan	GySgt. U.S.M.C....	1131	862	441	2434
14.	Hankins, Joseph F.	Sgt. U.S.M.C.	1127	857	450	2434
15.	Haack, Walter	Civ. Calif.	1133	850	442	2425
16.	McDougal, David S. ...	Civ. Wash., D.C....	1143	832	448	2423
17.	Betke, Bernard G.	GySgt. U.S.M.C....	1083	841	470	2394
18.	Rutherfords, Perry	Civ. Wash., D.C....	905	758	412	2075

The other eleven candidates dropped out as the tryouts progressed.

The members of the team will remain under practice and training at Quantico until just before sailing from New York and they will continue practice in Holland until the start of the match.

Colonel D. C. McDougal, U. S. Marine Corps, has been selected by the National Rifle Association as captain of the team. Others who will accompany the team are: Major Harry L. Smith, U.S.M.C., team coach; Commander Carl T. Osburn, U. S. Navy, assistant team coach; Captain Mark M. Serrem, U. S. Army, adjutant and quartermaster, and Gunnery Sergeant Emil J. Blade, U.S.M.C., armorer and assistant coach.

The Franklin Wharton Cup, a trophy awarded annually to the organization of the Marine Corps attaining the highest figure of merit in rifle marksmanship during the target year, was awarded to the Marine Barracks, Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, for the target year 1927, having attained a figure of merit of 4.613.

Prior to the target year 1927, only numbered companies were eligible to compete for this cup. Believing that the conditions of award should be revised, a study was made whereby posts whose authorized strength was not less than forty and not greater than 300 enlisted men, including organized companies and detachments, were included in the organizations eligible to compete. The result was that a Marine Corps Order was issued announcing the new prescribed conditions of award.

The Haines Bayonet Trophy, donated by the widow of Brigadier General Henry C. Haines, was awarded to the Casual Company, Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, China, for excellency in bayonet practice during the training season of 1927.

Eleven thousand two hundred and thirty officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps fired the rifle qualification course during the target year 1927. Of this number ten thousand and eighty-seven qualified as marksman or better. For the same period five thousand two hundred officers and enlisted men fired the pistol qualification course. Of this number four thousand two hundred and seven qualified as pistol marksmen or better.

PARRIS ISLAND TRAINS RIFLE COACHES FOR COAST GUARD

With a view to utilizing their service as rifle coaches for target practice, the Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard detailed approximately fifteen noncommissioned officers of that organization for instruction in small arms firing at the rifle range, Parris Island, S. C., during the month of March.

In addition to the above detail the crews of six Coast Guard Cutters were given instruction in small arms firing during the month of February, preparatory to firing the qualification course on the Parris Island range.

DIVISION RIFLE AND PISTOL COMPETITIONS

The first of the five divisional rifle and pistol competitions to be held this spring was fired by the Asiatic Division on the International Rifle Range at Peking, China, April 23 and 24. As a result of these competitions one officer and nine enlisted men, gold and silver medal winners, have been ordered transferred to the United States to participate in the Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Competitions to be held at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., during the week of June 18, 1928. The reason for the transfer of only gold and silver medal winners was to avoid added expenditure in transportation over other years.

The West Indies Division competitions were second in order to be fired and were held at Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, May 7 and 8, and were participated in by officers and enlisted men from Haiti and Cuba. The five rifle and two pistol medal winners in these competitions will be transferred to Quantico to participate in the Marine Corps Competitions.

The Western Division Competition is scheduled to be fired during the week of May 14, at Marine Corps Base, Naval Operating Base, San Diego, Calif. The Southeastern will be held at Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., during the week of May 21, and the Eastern Division at Quantico, beginning June 11.

Immediately following the Western Division Competitions, the San Diego team match will be fired and upon completion of the Eastern Division Competitions at Quantico, the Elliott Trophy Match will take place.

MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS

The Overseas Course in the Marine Corps Schools was started in 1926. Upon the inception of this course, Lieutenant Commander Ernest W. Broadbent, U. S. Navy, was assigned to the staff of the schools for the purpose of assisting in the solution of the naval problems of such operations. The Overseas Course has grown in importance to such an extent that two naval officers are being ordered to take the Field Officers' Course in 1929.

AVIATION

Another tri-engined Fokker transport, with First Lieutenant H. D. Palmer as pilot, Second Lieutenant W. W. Conway as radio operator and assistant pilot, and Sergeant D. Steele as mechanic, left Naval Air Station,

Anacostia, D. C., on May 15th en route to Managua, Nicaragua. Landings were made at Pope Field, Fort Bragg, N. C., Miami, Fla., and Tela, Honduras. The plane landed at Managua, Nicaragua, on May 19th. This is the fourth transport plane that has been ferried to Nicaragua by air. Some idea of the value of these transports to the ground troops is gained when it is realized that a total of 34,320 pounds of freight and 57 passengers was transported by two transports during the week ending April 14th.

In compliance with a request from the Commanding General, 2nd Brigade, Managua, Nicaragua, two OL-8 amphibians, two commissioned pilots, and fifteen men were embarked on the U.S.S. *Nitro*, on April 27, for duty at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua. It is expected that this aviation detachment will render valuable reconnaissance for the ground troops in eastern Nicaragua, as the character of the country is such that all movements of troops are practically impossible except by water. Two additional OL-8 amphibians and ten men were sent to this detachment via the U.S.S. *Sapelo* on May 5.

An aerial survey unit consisting of two OL-8 amphibians, two commissioned pilots, and ten men will leave Hampton Roads via the U.S.S. *Vega* on June 1. This unit will assist the U.S.S. *Niagara* in making a survey in the Gulf of Panama.

The Curtiss Marine Trophy Race for Seaplanes was held at the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., on May 19, 1928, and for the first time in the history of the trophy, a Marine naval aviator won the race. Major Charles A. Lutz, U.S.M.C., flying a Curtiss Hawk, powered with a water-cooled Curtiss D-12 engine, finished first with an average speed of 157 miles per hour. Captain Harold D. Major, U.S.M.C., in a Curtiss Hawk, equipped with a Pratt & Whitney air-cooled engine, was third.

The race was open only to service seaplanes, and the entries, twenty-one in number, were divided among training, observation, amphibian, torpedo, and pursuit seaplanes. Each seaplane was required to fly five laps over a closed course of approximately twenty miles.



THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT'S HOUSE